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JIRASOL

SUSTAINABILITY
REPORT

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“We are aware of and committed to our responsibilities regarding sustainable tourism and development. We strive to leave a better world for future generations. Our corporate vision, mission, culture, values, and ethical principles It guides us in fulfilling these responsibilities.”

**SUSTAINABILITY
MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

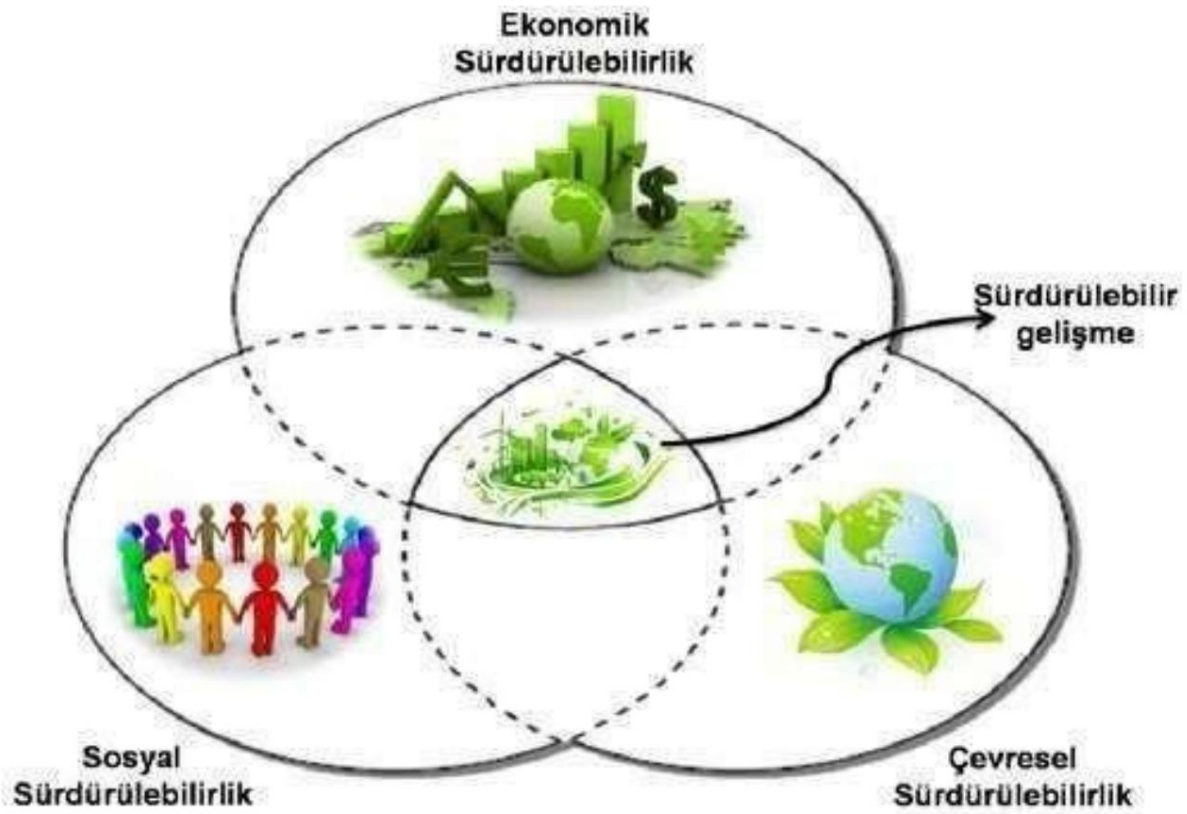
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As one of the leading tourism brands in the tourism sector, we are aware of our responsibilities regarding sustainable tourism. Therefore, we attach equal importance to raising awareness not only among our guests but also among our employees.

We are constantly increasing our awareness of social responsibility and consistently implementing environmentally friendly management practices.

Our management approach is based on "sustainable tourism". To leave a more livable environment for future generations, we use our natural resources sustainably while maintaining the highest quality of our products and services.

As a company, one of our main mottos is to offer a new product by recycling the old, rather than creating something completely new.



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ABOUT THE REPORT

As a facility, one of our top priorities is to inform our stakeholders transparently and effectively about our activities and their impacts. In this regard, the sustainability reports we aim to publish annually are an important tool we utilize to become a transparent and accountable organization.

will be in that position.

Since the day we started operating in the business world, we have made and continue to make many investments in both social and environmental aspects for the sustainability of our business. Starting in 2025, we have begun working to share our triple performance with all our stakeholders. With this first sustainability report, we aim to communicate our economic, environmental, and social performance to our employees, customers, and other stakeholders. In the process of preparing this report, we have begun researching and examining the expectations of our key stakeholders regarding sustainability at our hotel. We see this report, which we plan to prepare regularly, as an important communication tool through which we will share the steps we will take to manage our impact in the future.

As a facility, we are aware that sustainability efforts in tourism minimize the negative impacts on the environment and cultural heritage, and we understand the responsibilities that sustainable tourism brings. We strive to leave a better world for future generations. In this regard, we continue our work on many issues within the concept of sustainability, such as reducing environmental impacts, energy, water and waste management, protection of cultural and social heritage, providing economic and social benefits to the local people, and protecting the environment. In today's world, where the importance of climate change and global warming is felt more and more every day, we aim to fulfill our responsibility in the best possible way and strive to ensure that environmental awareness is embraced by our employees. We aim to increase our success every day by focusing on effectively managing sustainability risks and ensuring sustainable growth through long-term strategies.

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1. ABOUT US

On our way to achieving our vision;
Hotel Jirasol is located in a quiet corner of Çeýme, overlooking the endless blue of Chios Island.

With its meticulously designed 30 rooms, it offers a dream where the horizon is the only limit. Here, true luxury lies in tranquility, the panoramic light of the Aegean Sea, and a service philosophy that anticipates your every need.

At Jirasol Terrace, enjoying the sunset is a blend of gourmet dishes from world cuisine and natural, local flavors.

Jirasol offers you a unique experience in the heart of timeless antiquity, with its elegant and meticulously designed spaces under the shade of historic olive trees, and unparalleled panoramic views.

.....

SUSTAINABILITY POLICY

We promote the efficient use of energy and water resources and aim to reduce waste. We minimize environmental impacts to protect the local ecosystem and support biodiversity. We raise awareness among our staff and guests about recycling and waste management.

Social and Cultural Sensitivity:

We support economic and social development by collaborating with local communities.
We protect and promote local cultural values and heritage.
We ensure that all our staff adhere to the principles of fair labor practices, equality, and diversity.

Economic Sustainability:

We encourage working with sustainable suppliers and aim to contribute to the local economy.

We continuously review our processes to improve efficiency and achieve cost savings.

Quality Management:

We adhere strictly to quality standards to ensure the highest level of guest satisfaction. Based on the principles of continuous improvement, we are committed to the continuous training and development of our staff.

Human Rights and Workers' Rights:

We fully comply with business ethics standards and human rights.
We support fair working conditions and reject all forms of discrimination.

Health and Safety:

We are taking all necessary measures to ensure the health and safety of our guests and employees at the highest level.
We ensure a safe environment by continuously reviewing our hygiene and cleanliness standards.

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Risk and Crisis Management:

We assess risks, take precautions, and continuously improve our management processes. We prepare and update crisis plans to ensure we can act quickly and effectively in crisis situations.

We organize training and awareness programs to prepare our staff for emergencies and strengthen their response capabilities.

This sustainability policy reflects our efforts as a facility to achieve our sustainability goals and fulfill our commitments for a better future.

We continuously review and update our policies and share them with all our stakeholders.

APPOINTMENT LETTER FOR SUSTAINABLE TOURISM RESPONSIBLE

As part of our Sustainable Tourism Program, we have appointed one of our staff members as a Sustainable Tourism Officer to coordinate, implement, and report on the practices within our company on behalf of management.

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2. SCOPE

This document outlines the fundamental framework for a Sustainability Management System (SMS) that can be adapted and developed to encompass all management processes of our hotel, as well as setting out our organization's policies and practices.

This document has been prepared for all stakeholders, guests, and staff of the hotel. Our system is constantly being improved to suit the size and scope of our hotel.



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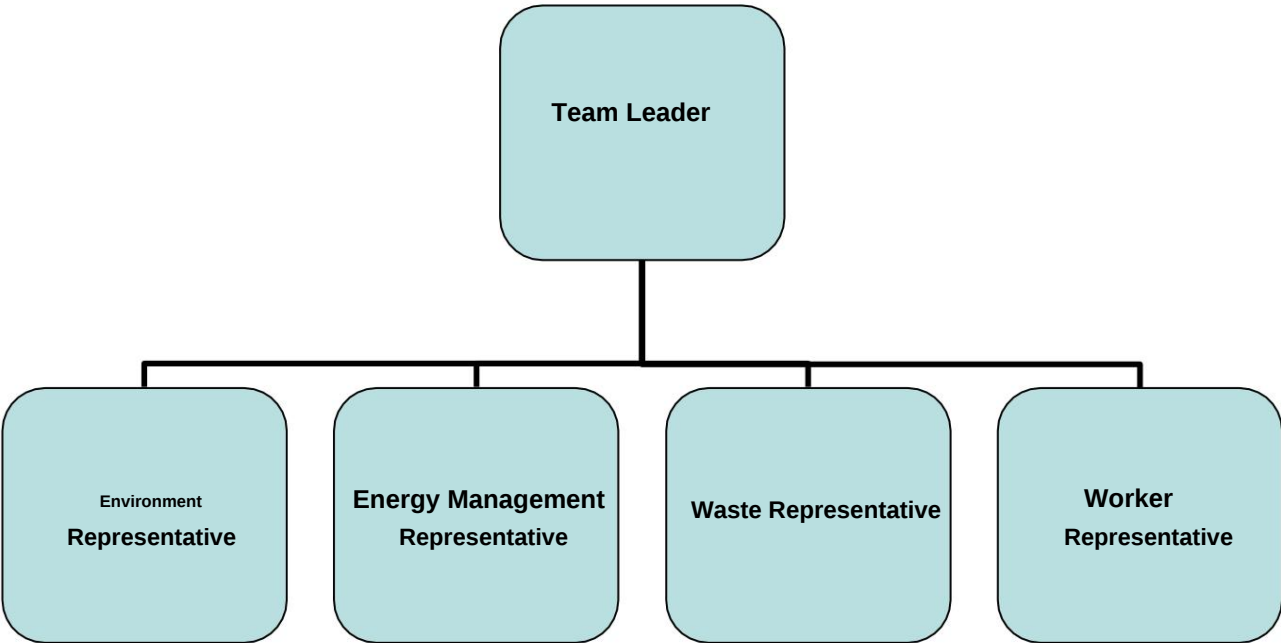
3. SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Our facility aims to offer a holiday experience in harmony with nature and places great importance on the principle of sustainability. We save energy by using environmentally friendly materials and prioritize waste management and recycling projects. Furthermore, it offers its guests a healthy and eco-friendly stay with organic and sustainable products sourced from local producers. Our facility promises its guests not only a comfortable holiday but also an environmentally friendly experience.

Sustainability plays a central role in our vision and values. We believe that hospitality can coexist harmoniously with the well-being of our planet and communities. We are constantly working to improve our energy efficiency, use of renewable energy, water conservation, waste minimization, and sustainable procurement.



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Our sustainable management system is based on risk analysis. Risk analyses are conducted in the areas of environment, natural disasters, society, culture, economy, quality, human rights, health, and security. New areas can be added as needed.

After analyzing the risks, we also have a crisis management policy and system that determines what to do if the risks materialize. The appendix to this document includes instructions on how to conduct risk analysis and crisis management.

SYS involves the implementation of specific policies by all employees in the areas of quality, economics, management, environment, culture, human rights, health and safety, the setting of goals, and the monitoring of whether these goals are achieved, thus ensuring the continuous improvement of business management processes.

When the established goals are achieved, new goals are set.
If the goals are not achieved, our objectives, policies, and practices are reviewed. This allows us to strive for continuous improvement.

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3. SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Our hotel is committed to fulfilling the third-stage obligations of the Türkiye Sustainable Tourism Program and to continuously improving its sustainable management system to enhance sustainability performance.

Due to the state of the sector, environmental, social, technological, economic and cultural risks, and legislative changes and updates, our management system is continuously reviewed, and systems and policies are updated when necessary.

The steps mentioned above can be summarized as the Plan-Do-Check-Act (PDCA) approach.



Figure 1. PDCA Cycle

Plan: Our hotel prioritizes and sets goals regarding the environment, society, culture, the national economy, and the governance system. To achieve these goals, we plan a roadmap and actions to be taken.

Implementation: Our hotel establishes fundamental policies and practices relating to environmental, cultural, social, human rights, health, and safety. These are monitored, measured, and recorded at defined intervals by relevant personnel.

Check: Feedback from both staff and guests is monitored and recorded at our hotel. Corrective actions are taken if necessary.

Take action: This is the step where our hotel takes action to correct the problems identified during the inspection phase. Corrective actions and procedures are recorded and archived.

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4. LEGAL COMPLIANCE

Our hotel is committed to complying with all applicable laws, regulations and international agreements, maintaining an up-to-date list of these, regularly informing its staff about them, and providing necessary training to its personnel.

Our hotel will provide all necessary permits upon request or if required to be presented.
certificate and

He/she submits the documents to the relevant individuals and institutions.

These documents include the Business Opening and Operating License, the employee insurance statement for the last month, the tax certificate, the emergency action plan, employee training and certifications, the sewage connection certificate obtained from the municipality, documents regarding pest control, and other necessary documents.

As a facility, we are aware of all our legal obligations and we keep track of new legislation. We monitor legal requirements using our LEGAL COMPLIANCE TABLE.

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5. STAKEHOLDERS AND COMMUNICATION

Our hotel provides accurate information to all segments of the audience in its promotions. We always use real visual material in our promotions. On our website, social media accounts, and other print and print promotional channels and marketing communications, our hotel maintains a transparent and realistic approach regarding its products and services.

Our hotel also shares its policies, actions, and processes related to sustainability openly and transparently with its employees and customers. This is done through our hotel website, where periodic reports on sustainability performance are published. These reports are prepared at appropriate intervals.

Our hotel has a system in place to gather feedback from our customers, public institutions, municipalities, employees, local community, and all other relevant individuals and organizations regarding our sustainability performance, policies, and practices. Through this system, we receive feedback from both our staff and our customers.

Our system is designed to enable and encourage our customers and staff to provide feedback quickly, simply, and effectively.

This system includes survey applications for guests, regular monitoring of social media accounts, email, messaging services and other communication channels for employees, and email communication and regular monitoring for all other stakeholders.

Customer experience: Customer satisfaction is a priority at our hotel. Customer satisfaction includes feedback from the sustainability system described above. The results are analyzed. Negative feedback and responses are recorded, and necessary measures are taken.

Staff involvement: Our employees are the most important element of our hotel's management system.

Our employees are involved in our management system and sustainability policies. They know what they need to do in our processes. Our employees' responsibilities are defined in writing, communicated to them, and they receive regular training and guidance. These training sessions are recorded.

Our employees play an active role in developing and continuously improving our management system and sustainability performance. We review and improve our system based on feedback from our employees.

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STAFF LIFE

In line with our sustainability policies and management system, we provide employees with periodic training programs related to sustainability and their work areas, including orientation training, on-the-job training, training required by legislation, and guidance support. We implement annual training plans on occupational health and safety, hygiene training for kitchen/service/massage etc. personnel, water and energy conservation, chemical usage rules, fire protection, first aid, etc.

Our employees have free and open access to all our training materials.

Our hotel is committed to complying with the relevant provisions of the Labor Law No. 4857 and It pays the employee at least the minimum wage.

Our hotel also guarantees compliance with Law No. 5510 on Social Security and General Health Insurance and Law No. 6331 on Occupational Health and Safety.

We support the presence of young people and women in the sector.

Increasing the number of female employees and supporting local employment are among our main goals.

Our staff have received training and certification from experts in Occupational Safety, Hygiene and Sanitation, and Sustainability.

Our hotel is committed to providing equal opportunities and prioritizing gender balance among its employees. To this end, we ensure that employees are hired based on their skills and experience, and gender discrimination is never tolerated.

The happiness of our customers and employees is our priority.

As always, we will continue to strive to improve the quality of our services.

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6. ACCESSIBILITY

Our hotel is committed to providing accessible tourism services to everyone within its capabilities and informs its customers and stakeholders clearly and accurately about the level of accessibility through its website.

Our hotel is also committed to fully complying with and continuously improving on legal regulations regarding accessibility. The property has 30 rooms.

We do not have rooms accessible to disabled guests.

7. PURCHASING

Our purchasing policy includes local, environmentally conscious, fair trade-based, and efficient procurement practices.

Our hotel monitors our sources of goods and services. We hold regular meetings with our suppliers.

Local Procurement: When purchasing goods and services, our hotel prioritizes local suppliers, provided they offer quality and reasonable prices. Therefore, we update our supplier list and keep our suppliers informed. The percentage of goods and services sourced from the local community is measured.

When purchasing goods and services, our hotel prioritizes fair trade suppliers, provided that imported products are of high quality and reasonably priced.

Environmentally conscious procurement: Our hotel follows an environmentally conscious procurement policy, prioritizing efficient purchasing to reduce food and solid waste, and focusing on energy and water conservation.

Our hotel prioritizes environmentally friendly products (products with eco-labels) in its procurement. If there are no eco-labeled products in the product group to be purchased, we select the relevant products from suppliers and manufacturers whose production and all other processes do not harm the environment.

Examples of certifications that can be sought from suppliers include ISO14001, ISO50001, ISO14064, and ISO20400. If suppliers do not possess the required certifications, fair trade rules apply.

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7. PURCHASING

For wood, fish, paper, and other food products, environmentally certified (FSC, MSC, EU-EcoLabel, etc.) or traceable source products are preferred.

Threatened species and species whose sale is prohibited (fish, trees, plants, game, etc.) are not purchased or used at our hotel.

We measure the ratio of our purchases from environmentally certified, local producers and suppliers, and fair trade suppliers, to our total purchases.

Our hotel has environmentally certified goals and aims related to local and fair trade procurement. Within this framework, we aim to increase the proportion and number of local and fair trade suppliers in our purchases and we pay close attention to this.

Efficient purchasing: Our purchasing policy prioritizes reusable, returnable, and recycled goods.

Our hotel also prioritizes bulk purchasing and purchasing products in bulk. This reduces the number of deliveries to the hotel and lowers greenhouse gas emissions.

Our primary priority and preference is to avoid unnecessary and excessive plastic, nylon, paper, glass, and wooden packaging in the products delivered to our hotel.

In the procurement of consumables and toiletries, single-use products and unnecessary packaging (especially plastic) are avoided. The purchase and use of consumables and single-use products are monitored and managed.

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8. ENVIRONMENT AND NATURE CONSERVATION

Our main goal is to prevent environmental pollution and protect nature by conserving our resources in the most efficient way, reducing the amount of our waste, and recycling or rendering it harmless. We are aware of our environmental impact and strive to take the necessary precautions and actions.

In our business, we are committed to being an environmentally friendly organization with a sense of social responsibility, by ensuring pollution prevention and sustainability in the production and delivery of our products and services in accordance with internal and external customer requirements, as well as international and national legal requirements and regulations.

In fulfilling this commitment;

We identify and control our impact on the environment.

We are prepared for emergencies (fire, explosion, flood, earthquake, leak, etc.) related to pollution risks and comply with legal regulations.

We strive to minimize our waste, prevent pollution at its source, use energy efficiently, and reduce the environmental impact of our operations.

We are continuously improving our environmental performance through waste sorting and waste reduction activities, and the efficient use of natural resources.

We monitor the recycling and disposal of waste. We train our employees on chemical use, environmental impacts, and waste management.

We encourage our employees and guests to be environmentally conscious, and we provide our employees with training on environmental awareness and the efficient use of energy.

We improve them by providing training.

We use energy and water-saving systems in our hotel.

We raise awareness and encourage our suppliers and stakeholders regarding energy efficiency initiatives.

To minimize the environmental damage caused by carbon emissions, we donate trees to environmental organizations and the theme of environmental protection.



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9. ENERGY MANAGEMENT

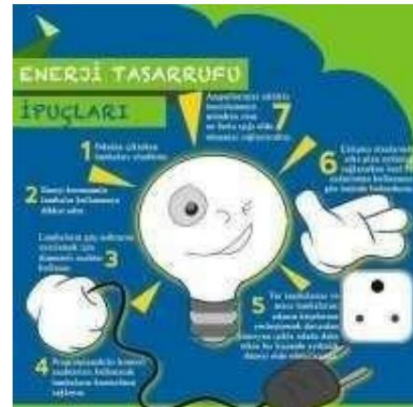
Energy saving: Our hotel has an energy saving policy. This policy includes regularly measuring, monitoring, and reducing energy consumption.

Our hotel groups energy consumption according to energy type, and the energy consumption of different units is monitored.

The total energy used in our hotel is measured by type.

Our hotel identifies activities with high energy consumption and plans and implements corrective measures to reduce energy consumption in these areas and activities (thermal insulation systems, choosing low-consumption appliances from those with energy efficiency ratings, using LED bulbs instead of high-energy-consumption incandescent lighting, etc.). Furthermore, our hotel uses energy-efficient equipment.

Our hotel informs and trains its employees and stakeholders on energy saving.



Environmental aspects implemented at our hotel as part of our Sustainability initiatives.

To minimize paper consumption, a digital record-keeping system has been implemented for supplier, purchasing, and office operations.

In accounting, e-invoicing has been implemented for billing processes.

Packaging waste is collected and delivered to the local authority in a controlled manner.

The use of electricity, water, and energy resources in common areas

Awareness campaigns have been conducted to minimize the risk.

Water flow adjustments are made to the taps used in all rooms and areas. 1-liter container 12

It is set to fill up in seconds.

All air conditioning system temperatures are set to 18-30 degrees.

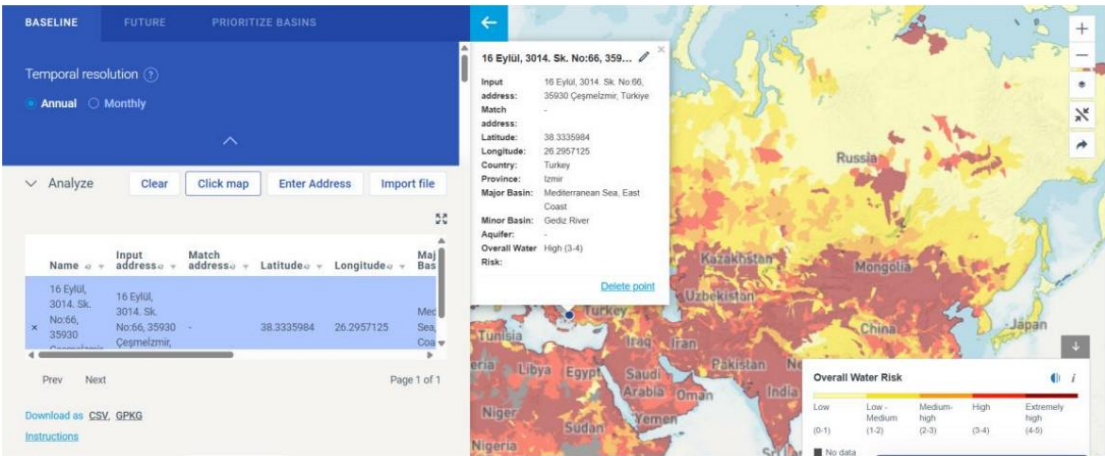
The use of ecolabel products has been prioritized by suppliers.

Leading local and nearest suppliers to reduce carbon emissions. is provided.

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10. WATER MANAGEMENT AND WASTEWATER

Our hotel has a water conservation policy. This policy includes regularly measuring, monitoring, and reducing water consumption. The water risk situation in the area where our hotel is located has been assessed. For this purpose, the Water Risk Atlas prepared by the World Resources Institute is used.



Water risk was also assessed in the risk analysis, and a water management plan was developed. This plan includes measurement and monitoring of water usage, as well as targets and reporting for reducing water consumption.

Our hotel's water usage activities do not harm aquatic life in seas or lakes. Nevertheless, the possibility of harm to these organisms has been assessed in a risk analysis, and necessary precautions have been taken.

Our hotel complies with all legal requirements and regulations regarding water usage. The water comes from a legal and sustainable source.

We measure our water consumption. The total water used per guest or overnight stay is calculated and reported. The file attached to this document is used for measurement purposes.

We have goals to reduce water consumption. To this end, our hotel is planning and implementing corrective measures. Water-saving equipment is used in our hotel. Good practices such as changing linens and towels upon guest request are implemented in our hotel.

Our hotel informs and guides its employees and stakeholders on water conservation. The hotel utilizes all its resources to ensure that its wastewater does not harm the environment.

The disposal of wastewater complies with the regulations set by the local government. All legal requirements in this regard are met.

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11. FOOD WASTE AND SOLID WASTE

Our hotel has a Solid Waste Management Plan. The plan includes the regular measurement and monitoring of waste production, waste reduction, reuse, recycling, and waste disposal.

Solid waste is separated according to its type, such as food, recyclable, toxic/hazardous, and organic.

Recycling and reuse options are considered during the sorting process.

Our hotel regularly informs and guides its employees and stakeholders on waste management through various visual and communication materials.

Solid waste, including food waste, is measured by type. In our hotel... guest

Alternatively, the amount of solid waste per overnight stay is calculated and reported.

Our hotel has also identified activities and risk areas with high solid waste generation. We are planning and implementing corrective measures to reduce food waste and spoilage.

The aim is to ensure that solid waste disposal does not have a negative impact on the local population or the environment. Compliance with the "Zero Waste Regulation" legislation regarding solid waste management is ensured.



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12. PLANNED TO BE IMPLEMENTED WITHIN THE SCOPE OF SUSTAINABILITY.

Continuously improving annual training plans to reduce energy and water consumption rates is our top priority.

Environmentally friendly and energy-efficient machinery, equipment, and consumables. to ensure the continuation of sustainability

Developing projects to reduce waste through effective waste management programs and to prevent recyclable waste from mixing with household waste, thereby promoting zero-waste awareness.

To help reduce carbon emissions and environmental damage, we plan to increase our annual donations to TEMA and environmental protection organizations by 1%.

When selecting our approved suppliers to reduce carbon emissions, our priority is that they provide services with electric and new green vehicles with the lowest possible carbon emissions.

Expanding awareness campaigns

We will choose energy sources that produce less carbon.

Aware that climate change is a global issue, we will work together with the private sector, government, local administrations, and civil society organizations to be part of a common solution. We will develop projects for stray animals to protect natural life and support wildlife.

We are planning projects to reduce the amount of waste by 1% each year.

We will develop projects to reduce the use of single-use toiletries in at least 50% of guest rooms through a phased transition program.

CARBON FOOTPRINT MANAGEMENT

A carbon footprint is a measure of the environmental damage caused by human activities in terms of the amount of greenhouse gases produced, measured in units of carbon dioxide, and consists of two main parts: a direct (primary) footprint and an indirect (secondary) footprint. The primary footprint is a measure of direct CO2 emissions resulting from the combustion of fossil fuels, including energy consumption and transportation (e.g., cars and airplanes), while the secondary footprint is a measure of indirect CO2 emissions associated with the entire life cycle of the products we use, from their manufacture to their eventual disposal.

Our activities to reduce greenhouse gas and carbon footprint;

To prevent food waste, only the necessary amount is purchased, thus taking precautions against spoilage, decay, and waste.

By separating paper, glass, and plastic waste at the source, they can be recycled and reused. We support its use.

All electronic products continue to be used until they break down.

Unnecessary and unnecessary purchases are not made.

Care is taken to switch off lights that are not in use, and a considerate attitude is displayed.

Purchases are made in bulk.

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13. Sustainable Management System Policies

QUALITY POLICY

At our hotel, where we serve our valued guests, we are delighted to welcome you with our friendly and experienced staff, each skilled in their own field. You've come to the right place for a comfortable, peaceful, and high-quality stay, just like at home.

With the belief that there is always room for improvement, we continuously measure and work to improve the services we offer our guests.

We prioritize quality, customer focus, increased environmental awareness, occupational safety and food safety, and continuous training for our employees to ensure they perform their jobs consciously, correctly, and safely, and we provide the necessary resources for this.

By working in alignment with national and regional policies, we make new investments and aim to be a leader in our field.

In our investments, we take guest expectations into account, apply evolving and up-to-date technology, and positively utilize our experience, knowledge, and skills to improve ourselves.

We build our open and transparent management style on our principles of professionalism, honesty, diligence, and reliability.

The importance we place on our guests, the respect, love, and trust we have for each other and the service we provide, ensure that both our guests and our employees feel privileged.

Operating and competing in both national and international markets, our hotel is committed to maintaining its commitment to "superior quality" in order to always remain a leader.

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CULTURAL SUSTAINABILITY POLICY

Presentation of Cultural Heritage: Our hotel respects the intellectual property rights of the local people. Authentic elements of traditional and contemporary local culture are reflected in our cuisine, design, and decoration.

Artifacts: Our hotel does not buy, sell, or broker the trade of historical and archaeological artifacts, nor does it exhibit them.

Promoting Sustainable Local Gastronomy: Our hotel prioritizes the promotion and consumption of local products. In all its operations, it implements innovative and creative practices to ensure sustainability in gastronomy.

HISTORICAL SITES AND BUILDINGS OF IZMIR

TEPEKULE MOUND (BAYRAKLI): Regarding the origins of the city, there is little doubt that the archaeological site known today as Tepekule, located in the Bayraklı district, is the founding place of ancient Izmir. This location was chosen because it provided easy defense against external attacks. Besides security, commercial activity was also a determining factor in the choice of location. Its location on a peninsula provided the city with a natural harbor, creating a suitable environment for maritime trade. Findings from excavations in Bayraklı indicate that the founding of Izmir dates back to 3000 BC. The most important legacy remaining from this early period of Izmir is the city itself. Studies to date have revealed that the city had a grid plan, meaning it was structured with streets intersecting at right angles. Important findings related to the city include two temples, city walls, examples of civil architecture, streets, and fountains.

The Agora of Izmir gained importance during the Roman Empire and developed its characteristics as a trading city. It is known that the city acquired many structures during the Roman Empire. Streets and avenues were paved with stone, and Roman architecture dominated the city's appearance. Unfortunately, however, the vast majority of these structures have not survived to the present day. Nevertheless, the remains of some Roman-era structures live on in the city as traces of Izmir's past. Undoubtedly, the Agora is at the forefront of these remains. Despite suffering various forms of damage and neglect, the state agora, a large part of which has survived to the present day, is the most remarkable of the Roman-era structures. A section of the agora, reflecting its repaired form after the earthquake of 178 AD, remains underground due to the lack of excavation work.

Konak Square: The modernization process of the Ottoman Empire, which began in the 18th century, was reflected in the cities at the beginning of the 19th century, and this transformation laid the groundwork for the emergence of a new urban fabric in İzmir's physical structure. Therefore, as in other cities of the empire, İzmir also had a new urban fabric.

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It is not possible to find a public center before the 19th century. Therefore, the formation of such a center in Izmir could only have occurred as a result of the state embarking on the path of becoming a modern monarchy.

The Katipoğlu Mansion, which we mentioned as having been formed from the 19th century onwards, traces its origins to the Katipoğlu family, a famous aristocratic family of İzmir. Known to have existed since the beginning of the 18th century, this family gradually gained power during that century and became one of the most influential centers of power in the administration of İzmir. The building that gives its name to the square we know as Konak Square is the mansion of the Katipoğlu family. The small open space in front of the main gate, or rather the walls surrounding the outer courtyard of this mansion, is İzmir's first Konak Square. Behind the mansion was a small Turkish cemetery called Sulu Mezarlık, and at the seaward end of the square stood the Ayşe Hatun Mosque, also known as the Yalı Mosque, which still exists today.

The construction of the quay marked the second phase of Konak Square's development as the administrative center of Izmir, beginning in the 1850s. Among the investments made in this context, the construction of the new quay (1867-1876) was paramount. Since the quay project also resulted in the filling in of Izmir's old harbor, the inner harbor, the city's appearance from the sea changed significantly. This change became even more pronounced with the demolition of the harbor fortress at the entrance to the inner harbor.

While all communities except the Turks had hospitals in Izmir, the first Turkish hospital was built in 1849 under the name Gureba-yı Müslimin (Muslims' Destitute). As part of the provincial hospitals that became widespread after 1909, the old hospital was expanded by adding a third block.

The clock tower, located near the center of the area known as the Mansion Square or Barracks Square, was begun on September 1, 1900, thanks to the efforts of the governor of the time, Kamil Pasha, and the mayor, Eýref Pasha. After approximately a year of construction, it was opened with ceremonies and festivities on September 1, 1901, as part of the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the accession to the throne of the Ottoman Sultan, Abdul Hamid II.

The elevator, located in the Karataş district of İzmir, was built in 1907 by İzmir merchant Nesim Levi to provide access from Mithatpaşa Street to Halil Rıfat Paşa Street, which is approximately 40 meters higher. Transferred to another businessman, Şerif Remzi Reyent, in 1942, the elevator was donated to the municipality in 1977.

Until the 1860s, Izmir lacked a proper port and quay. This created difficulties in loading and unloading ships, and also facilitated smuggling, leading to significant losses in customs revenue. In the mid-1860s, the opening of railway lines and the resulting increase in the flow of goods from the region created a need for a quay where large tonnage ships could easily dock and load and unload goods. In 1867, the concession to construct the quay was granted to a company founded by British merchants J. Charnaud, A. Baker, and G. Guerracino. The company began construction in 1869, and a significant portion of the quay was completed and opened to service in 1876. The British construction of Alsancak Station, followed by the building of a quay from the Customs House to Alsancak and the laying of a tram line along the quay, brought the British to the forefront of commercial relations. While tram lines laid along the First Kordon transported passengers during the day, at night, trains operating on the tram line carried goods arriving at Alsancak Station, passing them through the First Kordon to the Port of Izmir, and assisting in loading them onto ships.

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Alsancak Station was established in 1856 with a concession for the construction of the İzmir-Aydın railway line.

The concession was granted to the British entrepreneur Wilkin and four of his friends. In 1857, the concession was transferred to the "Ottoman Railway from İzmir to Aydın" company, and the 133-kilometer İzmir-Aydın railway line, starting from Alsancak Station, was opened to service in 1866.

With the beginning of commercial activity in İzmir, inns began to be built in the coastal trade zone from the 18th century onwards. These inns reflect the Ottoman-Turkish character of İzmir. Very few examples of these buildings have survived to the present day. The Kızlarağası Inn, which has become an important center after its restoration, is a two-story, four-gated inn built in 1744 by Kızlarağası Hacı Beyir Ağa, commissioned by Sultan Mahmud I.

The Hisar Mosque takes its name from the fortress (hisar) that stood beside it during the period it was built. Located in the historical business center of İzmir, this mosque was built in 1597 by Yakup Bey. Its large central dome rests on eight pillars, while it has three large domes on each side, three smaller domes at the back, and seven smaller domes in the prayer hall, all supported by a single minaret. The mihrab, minbar, and pulpit are meticulously decorated and have survived to the present day in remarkably good condition.

The Yalı (Konak) Mosque, built in the 18th century, took its name from its location by the sea. It was also known as the Ayşe Hatun Mosque. Two different dates are suggested for its construction: 1755 and 1774. However, the 18th century...

This 15th-century structure was commissioned by Ayşe Hatun of İzmir and built in an elegant style with a single minaret and decorated with Kütahya tiles in the courtyard of her madrasa by the sea.

The Republic Square and Atatürk Monument are undoubtedly one of the most important achievements in İzmir's reconstruction efforts following the 1922 fire. The square and monument are among the most significant indicators of urban planning. Designed in 1925, the square and monument were only finalized in 1929 by an Italian sculptor.

Although it was commissioned from Canonica, due to the economic crisis, it could only be completed in 1932 thanks to the efforts of the then Mayor Behçet Uz.

The İzmir National Library and Elhamra Cinema: The İzmir National Library, the first library in Türkiye to bear the name "National," was established in 1912 in the selamlık (reception) section of the Salepçi-zade Mansion on Beyler Street, thanks to the efforts of the Committee of Union and Progress, with the aim of educating and cultured Turkish youth. Construction of the current building began after 1922, with the Elhamra Cinema completed and opened in 1926, while the library building was finally completed in 1933. The design of this monumental structure was prepared in the Neo-Classical style by architect Tahsin Sermet Bey.

İzmir, a port city where commercial relations flourished, lost this characteristic after the Greek occupation and subsequent burning of the city. After liberation, there was a need to revive the city's international commercial identity and introduce its products to foreign markets. For this purpose, during the İzmir Economic Congress held on February 17, 1923, a "Domestic Goods Exhibition," which can be considered the foundation of the İzmir Fair, was organized. Following this temporary exhibition, in 1927, thanks to the initiative of Governor Kazım Pasha, exhibitions were held under the name "9 Eylül Meşheri," first at the Mithatpaşa Art Institute.

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It was later opened on the site that is now the Efes Hotel. The Izmir Fair, which gained international status in 1931, began to be held in Kültürpark, which was built to reclaim the sites of fires, from 1936 onwards.

Alaçatı is located 80km west of İzmir.

Alaçatı's history dates back to 3000 BC. In the 10th century BC, Alaçatı was located in the very center of the Ionian region. Its ancient name was "Agrilia," an Ionian village. The largest Ionian city in the region was Erythrai.

It was successively ruled by Lydia, Persia, the Kingdom of Pergamon, Rome, Byzantium, and finally, in the 14th century, the Genoese.

The region began to gain importance in the 16th century during the Ottoman period with the settlement of a tribe called Alacaat. According to one story, the local chieftain had a spotted horse. It is possible that the name derives from the phrase "man with a spotted horse." Also in the 16th century, Piri Reis visited the region. In 1566, the Ottomans conquered Chios Island, and the Alacaat tribe, a Turkish tribe, settled in the area. By the 17th century, the Grand Vizier of the time ordered the reclamation of the region, whose southern part was marshy.

In the mid-19th century, Hacı Memi was appointed as the ayan (local notable) of the region, which had fertile lands. (Ayan: individuals responsible for the state's duties of recruiting soldiers and collecting taxes.) Ottoman notable Hacı Memi invited the impoverished Greek population of Chios Island, devastated by earthquakes, to Alacaat village to work in various jobs. Thanks to the contributions of the Greek laborers, the marshy area south of Alaçatı was reclaimed and opened for settlement. Hacı Memi called the Greek population from Chios to the region. A canal was dug to Alaçatı Port to drain the swamp, which was causing malaria outbreaks in Alacaat village. This canal later became a port where ships docked. Turkish landowners in the region gave their fields to the Greek laborers who came for the canal construction, on the condition that they cultivate and develop the land.

Thus, a village is established a few kilometers inland from the sea. With the settlement of Greeks in the region and their leasing of the fertile fields of Turkish landowners, viticulture also begins to develop in Alaçatı. During this same period, a disease rages in European vineyards.

Europeans turned to different vineyards to meet their wine needs. This was a great opportunity for Alaçatı, which has productive and healthy vineyards and a harbor.

Thanks to its port, it became a wealthy settlement through wine exports. As its economic situation improved, trade flourished with the arrival of Greeks who began buying the fields it cultivated. Today, many of Alaçatı's stunning stone houses, which are being restored one by one, are these historic houses built between 1850 and 1890.

The Greeks who settled here played an important role in the development of the region. Two major earthquakes occurred in 1878 and 1881, damaging the houses.

According to the 1895 census, Alaçatı had a population of 13,845, of which only 132 were Muslim. However, during the Balkan War of 1912, Muslims fleeing the Balkans from Crete, Yugoslavia, Thessaloniki, and Macedonia arrived in the town.

Migrants are settled. The region, famous for its vineyards and wine, has seen its livelihood shift to tobacco cultivation, olives, artichokes, anise, citrus fruits, melons, and mastic gum as the population changed.

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The population transformed into agriculture and animal husbandry. With the Balkan Wars and World War I, the Greek population was forced to migrate. After the end of World War I, some families who had been forced to leave returned, but this situation did not last long. In 1922, they were forced to leave again. In 1924, with the "exchange agreement" signed between Turkey and Greece, the Orthodox Greeks residing in Türkiye were sent to Greece. This practice forced nearly 2 million people to migrate.

The Greeks gave Alaçatı the name Alatsata. Turkish immigrants changed it to Alaçatı. The Greeks who were forced to leave Alaçatı migrated to different parts of the world, but they kept the name Alatsata alive. Today, they have established cities called Nea Alatsata on the island of Crete, and in Australia and America. This continued until World War II. Alaçatı port was used as İzmir's export port.

By the 1990s, Alaçatı had begun to gain fame for its winds. With windsurfing enthusiasts arriving at the harbor, Alaçatı's transformation into a tourist destination began. Today, Alaçatı, with its preserved historical character and natural beauty, is one of the most popular and distinguished holiday resorts.

Particularly influenced by Greek architecture, the houses in Alaçatı are mostly built with local stone, typically two-story with bay windows. Local pumice stone is used in their construction. To combat the unbearable summer heat, the houses are oriented north-south, receiving less direct sunlight and benefiting from the breeze. Narrow streets provide shade. The windmills, which have become a symbol of Alaçatı and were considered technological marvels of their time, are among the oldest structures in the region.

In 2006, Alaçatı was declared an urban protected area, preventing the construction of new buildings that did not conform to traditional architecture. The region's architectural fabric has been preserved and valued thanks to its stone houses made from pumice-like cut stones, known as Alaçatı stone. It has a population of 10,000 and covers an area of 704 square kilometers, hosting numerous entertainment venues and hotels. The Alaçatı Herb Festival, held since 2010, aims to promote the variety of herbs grown in the region through dishes made from them.

History of Çeşme

Çeşme is located 94 km west of İzmir, at the very tip of the peninsula bearing its name. It is the westernmost point of Türkiye. It served as the port of the ancient city of Erythrai, one of the twelve Ionian cities with a highly protected harbor. Commercial relations were established with Egypt, Cyprus, and Western countries. It is believed that Çeşme derives its current name from the "fountains" where sailors obtained water. Indeed, Çeşme's most important features are its drinking water and its harbor.

It was captured by the Turks in 1081 by Çaka Bey. Çeşme Port,

In the early 14th century, it was transformed into a naval base for the Aydınoğulları dynasty. It was first incorporated into Ottoman territory by Bayezid I. However, Ankara...

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After the war (1402), it was given back to the Aydınoğulları by Timur. In 1422, it passed back to Ottoman rule. In 1503, Bayezid II had the Çeşme fortress built. In 1529, Suleiman the Magnificent had a caravanserai constructed.

In 1770, a major naval battle took place off the coast of Çeşme during the Ottoman-Russian war. This was the second major battle in Ottoman history after the Battle of Lepanto (1571).

This was the second major defeat. As a result of this war, Russia temporarily gained control of the Aegean Sea and the islands within it.

This accelerated the uprisings of minorities against the Ottomans. 50 of the 60 ships in the Ottoman fleet and approximately 10,000 sailors were lost. Due to his courage and success during and after this raid, Hasan Pasha of Algiers was promoted to Grand Admiral. He was not originally from Algeria; he received the title "Pasha of Algiers" for his heroism during an attack on an enemy ship in a campaign to Algeria. Legend says that his traveling with a tame lion led to him being called "Lion Pasha." In commemoration of this victory, the Russians erected monuments in various locations in Russia. In 1774, the Treaty of Küçük Kaynarca was also signed. In 1795, during Hasan Pasha's tenure as Grand Admiral, the first taxation agreement between America and the Ottoman Empire was signed. According to this agreement, American merchant ships sailing in the Mediterranean would be protected by the Ottoman Navy, and in return, the USA would pay taxes to the Ottoman State.

17. With İzmir, a small trading center where products from Western Anatolia were sold, suddenly gaining commercial dominance from the late 19th century onwards, the Port of Çeşme gradually declined and lost its importance compared to the Port of İzmir.

The current population of Çeşme is 40,000.

Chios Island, located opposite Çeşme, is the 5th largest island in Greece and 4.5 nautical miles from Türkiye. It gets its name from mastic gum production. It came under Ottoman rule during the reign of Suleiman the Magnificent and remained under Ottoman control for approximately 350 years, until the Balkan Wars. Its current population is 50,000. Namık Kemal was exiled to this island.

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Historical Places to Visit in Izmir

Izmir, with its rich history, is home to many important ancient cities and historical structures. Bearing traces from both ancient times and the Ottoman and Republic periods, Izmir has numerous historical sites to visit. Here are some of the main historical places to visit in Izmir:

1. Ephesus Ancient City

Ephesus, one of the world's most important ancient cities, is located in the Selçuk district of İzmir. It is famous for its Roman-era ruins, the Temple of Artemis, the Celsus Library, the Great Theatre, and other significant structures. Ephesus is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

2. Pergamon (Bergama) Ancient City

Ancient Pergamon, located in the Bergama district, was one of the most important cities of the Hellenistic period. It houses significant structures such as the Acropolis, the Asklepion (temple of health), the Red Courtyard, and the Pergamon Library.

3. Agora Ancient City (Izmir Agora)

Located in the city center of Izmir, the Agora is a Roman-era marketplace. Its ancient remains include columns, walls, and fountains. It is an important destination for those wishing to explore Izmir's history in depth.

4. Kadifekale (Pagos Hill)

Kadifekale, located at the highest point of Izmir, is a Hellenistic fortress estimated to date back to the 4th century BC. From the fortress, you can enjoy a magnificent view of Izmir. Used for defensive purposes in ancient times, the fortress is now an open-air museum open to visitors.

5. Yirince Village

Yirince is a historic village famous for its stone houses dating back to the Ottoman period. Located very close to the ancient city of Ephesus, it's a perfect place to explore traditional Turkish village life. Yirince is also renowned for its wines.

6. Izmir Clock Tower and Konak Square

Built in 1901 by Sultan Abdul Hamid II, the Clock Tower is one of the symbols of Izmir. The Ottoman-era buildings and statues around Konak Square also offer a historical atmosphere.

7. Kemeraltı Bazaar

Kemeraltı is İzmir's historic shopping bazaar. A trading center dating back to the Ottoman era, it sells traditional handicrafts, souvenirs, antiques, and local food products. Kemeraltı offers a journey into İzmir's social and commercial life.

8. Kadifekale and the Remains of the Byzantine Walls

In the lower parts of Kadifekale lie the walls and ruins dating back to the Byzantine period. These structures, offering traces of İzmir's defense history, are situated in a commanding position overlooking the city.

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Izmir Archaeology Museum

This museum, which has a vast collection related to the history of Izmir, displays artifacts dating back to 3000 BC. Sculptures, stones, and everyday objects unearthed from Ephesus, Pergamon, and other ancient cities are exhibited here.

10. House of the Virgin Mary and Church of the Virgin Mary

Located very close to the ancient city of Ephesus, the House of the Virgin Mary is a significant site for Christianity. It is an important pilgrimage center. Christians believe that the Virgin Mary spent her final years here.

11. Red Basilica (Red Courtyard)

The Red Basilica in Bergama is a large structure dating back to the Roman period. This ancient church is particularly noteworthy for its magnificent architecture and historical significance. The Red Courtyard bears traces of both the Byzantine and Roman eras.

Library of Celsus II (Ephesus)

It is one of the best-known structures in the ancient city of Ephesus. Dating back to the Roman period, this library was one of the largest libraries in the ancient world. It stands out with its magnificent architecture and reflects the rich cultural life of its time.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND WASTE MANAGEMENT POLICY

At our company, we prioritize protecting the environment, preventing pollution, and minimizing our negative impact on it.

For this;

We comply with legal regulations and strive to minimize our environmental impact.

We take care to efficiently separate our waste according to its source, type, and hazard class.

We know that using hazardous materials and chemicals only when necessary and in the required amounts will reduce both their negative impact on the environment and the amount of waste.

In our business, we contribute to protecting nature by preferring materials with "recycled" and "eco-friendly" labels. We strive to create opportunities for reuse.

We take care to use disposable materials such as paper, napkins, toilet paper, and packaging only as needed, thus leaving less waste in nature.

They store waste properly, in separate areas according to its characteristics, in accordance with the law.

We maintain records by delivering them to licensed/authorized companies without exceeding storage time limits.

We strive to use water, energy, and all natural resources efficiently. This

We share our concerns with our employees, guests, and suppliers.

We measure our performance in environmental management, monitor this data against targets, and strive to improve our performance.

We aim to educate our employees about environmental issues and raise their awareness.

It takes all necessary measures to protect the biodiversity in the environment and complies with all legal requirements.

We comply.

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CHILD RIGHTS EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE POLICY

Children are our custodians of the future. Recognizing them as individuals, respecting their rights, and protecting them from all forms of psychological, physical, commercial, and other forms of exploitation is our primary responsibility.

To achieve this;

We do not tolerate child labor in our own facilities and expect the same sensitivity from all our business partners.

Within the workplace, we provide environments and opportunities that contribute to children's development, where they can freely express their thoughts, desires, and feelings, and where they feel free and comfortable.

We provide our employees with training on preventing and recognizing child abuse.
We provide training.

We ensure that children are under adult supervision during the activities they participate in.

It organizes trainings to raise awareness about the protection of children's rights.
and we support related projects.

When we witness suspicious activity involving children, we first inform the hotel management and, if necessary, seek assistance from official authorities.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICY

We use our energy efficiently to protect our world from potential dangers.

We are setting targets to reduce our consumption.

For this

To fulfill both our responsibilities towards nature and our legal obligations, we follow national and international standards, laws and regulations, and voluntarily carry out activities that will reduce energy consumption and/or ensure the continuous improvement of our energy consumption performance, and we monitor the results of our efforts.

We set goals and include energy efficiency in our training programs to ensure employee participation.

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ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICY

We value collaborating with all our stakeholders to create shared goals and outcomes in energy management. We strive to maintain interaction with our guests, employees, visitors, and all business partners to achieve a comprehensive level of awareness and understanding on these issues.

We strive to research, find, purchase, and use energy-efficient and suitable product, equipment, and technology alternatives.

We aim to document our Energy Management System, disseminate it to all our departments, update it as needed, review it, and continuously improve it.

We assess energy risks or potential emergencies such as energy shortages, and plan possible countermeasures.

We take care to efficiently separate our waste according to its source, type, and hazard class.

We know that using hazardous materials and chemicals only when necessary and in the required amounts will reduce both their negative impact on the environment and the amount of waste.

In our business, we contribute to protecting nature by preferring materials with "recycled" and "eco-friendly" labels. We strive to create opportunities for reuse.

We take care to use disposable materials such as paper, napkins, toilet paper, and packaging only as needed, thus leaving less waste in nature.

We properly store waste in separate areas according to its characteristics, deliver it to licensed/authorized companies without exceeding legal storage time limits, and maintain records of these deliveries.

We strive to use water, energy, and all natural resources efficiently. This is our commitment to this cause. We share this with our employees, guests, and suppliers.

We measure our performance in environmental management, monitor this data against targets, and strive to improve our performance.

We aim to educate our employees about environmental issues and raise their awareness.

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HUMAN RESOURCES POLICY

At our core, our most important resource, the very essence of who we are, is our employees. With this awareness, employee social and fringe benefits, performance management, rewards, training and career management, and employee safety are always our top priorities.

Our Human Resources Vision;

To create a qualified workforce that is highly motivated, protects and enhances the corporate image, highlights innovative work, values service, and views its work as part of a whole, to prioritize local employment, and to implement a promotion program.

Our goal is to be a pioneer in integrated human resources practices both in the sector and in Türkiye.

Our Human Resources Mission;

Planning and training the human resources that will achieve the facility's goals and strategies, optimizing personnel tasks and processes, and having a team of specialized, confident personnel who can represent the institution and introduce new perspectives in their field.

Providing strategic support to all company and department departments through human resources management to improve business results, creating and encouraging a high-performance culture. by contributing to the creation of value for all stakeholders.

Our employees are aware of their responsibilities within our management system and our sustainability policies and practices. Their duties are defined in writing, communicated to them, and regular training and guidance are provided. These training sessions are recorded.

Our employees play an active role in developing and continuously improving our management system and sustainability performance.

We review and improve our system based on feedback from our employees.

Fair wages

Our employees are informed about their salary, working conditions, working hours, and payment schedule before starting work at our facilities.

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HUMAN RESOURCES POLICY

Education and Career Management

All our employees have equal access to training. In addition to the legal and professional training required by the hotel industry, we provide periodic training programs related to sustainability and their work areas, on-the-job training, legally mandated training, and guidance support in line with our sustainability policies and management system, including orientation training. We implement annual training plans on occupational health and safety, hygiene training for kitchen/service/massage personnel, water and energy conservation, chemical usage regulations, fire protection, first aid, etc.

Our employees have free and open access to all our training materials.

In career management, employee promotion management is determined through a personnel tracking system. It is done according to the criteria.

Our hotel is committed to complying with the relevant provisions of the Labor Law No. 4857 and pays its employees at least the minimum wage. Our hotel also undertakes to comply with the Social Security and General Health Insurance Law No. 5510 and the Occupational Health and Safety Law No. 6331.

Labor and Human Rights

Ensuring the absolute satisfaction of employees is a top priority. From this perspective, it is the responsibility of management to ensure the employee's overall comfort at work, including their legal rights, benefits provided by the company, their work environment, psychology, self-motivation, and performance.

While we do not employ foreign nationals in our hotels, as an international establishment catering to guests from diverse backgrounds, discriminating against guests based on nationality, race, language, etc., is contrary to both our hotel management and operational principles. Therefore, all personnel matters for our employees from different countries or nationalities are handled in accordance with legal procedures, and all employees are offered equal opportunities within the hotel without any discrimination based on their background.

Local employment

Our organization has a performance-based employment system that prioritizes local recruitment. Priority is given to hiring people from the local area.

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PROMOTION INSTRUCTIONS

1. OBJECTIVE

To recruit the necessary personnel from within the existing workforce through written and oral promotion exams, thereby incentivizing promotions, increasing motivation, and securing the required staff from within the existing workforce.

2. SCOPE

This includes all personnel working at the FACILITY operations.

3. DEFINITIONS

Promotion: To move up in rank within a position or role.

4. RESPONSIBILITY

The General Manager is primarily responsible for the implementation of this instruction.

Department managers are responsible.

5. INSTRUCTION FLOW

Personnel requesting promotion are reported to the General Manager by their respective Department Manager.

No consideration is given to language, religion, race, age, or gender when selecting personnel for promotion.

Personnel to be promoted must meet the following qualifications.

There must be vacancies in the positions to be promoted.

The employee to be promoted must have worked at the company for at least one year.

They must not have received any disciplinary action in the past year.

The promotion must be consistent with the job description of the position for which the promotion is requested (education, competence, etc.)

Communication, Motivation, and Management Skills are important in management and mid-level promotions.

They must possess the necessary skills.

Personnel to be promoted will be evaluated equally without discrimination based on language, religion, sect, race, age, gender, or political views.

APPOINTMENT LETTER FOR LOCAL COMMUNITY COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER

A staff member has been appointed as a Local Community Communications Officer within the facility to foster stronger communication with local communities, listen to their feedback, promptly resolve any complaints, and relay them to senior management.

Customers can report any issues related to our facility by visiting the hotel in person or by submitting their feedback, suggestions, and complaints through any of our communication/social media accounts.

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OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY POLICY

With the aim of protecting our workplace, our employees, our guests and our suppliers, creating and ensuring a safe working environment;

We comply with all legal and other obligations regarding occupational health and safety.

Occupational health and safety and improvement activities are shared by all employees.

We embrace the principle that there is responsibility involved.

We set targets for participation in Risk Assessment and Risk Reduction activities at all levels.

By continuously improving our Occupational Health and Safety culture, we aim for a sustainable “Zero Jobs”.

We aim to achieve the goal of "accident".

Our work in occupational health and safety aims to be pioneering and exemplary.

We share this information with all our employees and the community.

OUR RISK GROUP

Our staff over 65 years of age

Our disabled employees

Our Minority Staff

Our staff with chronic illnesses

Our female employees

Our interns

WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUALITY POLICY

We value gender equality in our company.

We ensure the health, safety, and well-being of all our employees, regardless of gender.

We support women's participation in the workforce across all our departments, providing equal opportunities. We offer.

We operate with a policy of "equal pay for equal work," without discrimination based on gender.

We distribute tasks based on the principle of equality.

We provide the necessary environment to ensure equal access to career opportunities.

We develop education policies and support women's participation and increased awareness.

We create work environments and practices that protect work-life balance.

We support women in company management and provide equal opportunities.

We will not tolerate women being subjected to any form of abuse, harassment, discrimination, oppression, coercion, defamation, etc. We are always aware of and support the value they bring to the world and to us.

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SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY POLICY

We believe that all our employees have the right to work in healthy and safe conditions that respect human dignity. Recognizing that our employees are our most valuable asset, ensuring and protecting their safety is our top priority.

Beyond legal obligations, our hotel is always ready to implement the best environmental solutions, develop and promote the use of eco-friendly technologies, and support initiatives that raise environmental awareness.

We strive to fulfill our social and environmental responsibilities to the community in the cities where we operate, in harmonious cooperation with our shareholders, employees, the public, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders.

We believe that our human resources are the most important element of sustainable growth. We ensure that our employees' rights are fully and accurately exercised.

We treat our employees honestly and fairly, providing a non-discriminatory, safe and healthy working environment.

We commit to it.

We make every effort to support the individual development of our employees and to help them maintain a balance between work and personal life.

We manage the environmental impacts that may arise from all our activities with a sense of responsibility.

In line with our corporate social responsibility principles, we strive for the development of our society. We encourage our employees to volunteer in appropriate social and community activities that demonstrate their sense of social responsibility.

We are committed to developing and implementing approaches that encourage all our business partners, especially our suppliers, to act in the field of social responsibility.

We are sensitive to the traditions and cultures of Türkiye and the countries in which we operate, and we comply with all legal regulations.

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HUNTING POLICY

As a facility, we implement a hunting policy to protect wildlife and create a sustainable future. Through this hunting policy, the hotel aims to contribute to the following:

- To protect wildlife habitats. To ensure the survival of wildlife species.
- Improving the quality of life for wildlife
- To contribute to wildlife living in peace with humans.
- Adhering to the hotel's hunting policy will help reduce the hotel's environmental impact and create a sustainable future. The hotel's hunting policy includes the following:

Hunting is prohibited in the vicinity of the hotel.

It is forbidden to destroy the habitats of wildlife around the hotel. It is forbidden to harm wild animals around the hotel.

It is forbidden to engage in any behavior that would degrade the quality of life for wild animals in the vicinity of the hotel.

Adhering to the hotel's hunting policy is important for protecting wildlife and creating a sustainable future.

WILDLIFE INTERACTION POLICY

Aim

The aim of this policy is to manage the Facility's interactions with wildlife and to both The goal is to provide a safe and respectful environment for both wildlife and visitors.

Scope

This policy applies to all employees and visitors of STesis. Obligations: All employees are responsible for conducting their interactions with wildlife in accordance with this policy. All visitors are responsible for conducting their interactions with wildlife in accordance with this policy.

Instructions

- Do not feed wildlife.
- Do not approach wildlife.
- Do not disturb the wildlife.
- Do not disturb wildlife nests or offspring.
- Be careful when photographing wildlife.

If you encounter any problems related to wildlife, please report them to your local authorities.

By adhering to this policy, the facility will strive to manage its interactions with wildlife and provide a safe and respectful environment for both wildlife and visitors.

Our facility does not deal with species whose hunting is prohibited. We do not support the hunting trade and do not buy or sell them as souvenirs or decorative items.

Thank you for your understanding.

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Karbon ayak izinizi azaltmak için neler yapabilirsiniz



Yürüyün ya da bisiklete binin.



İhtiyacınız kadar yiyecek tüketin.



Gereksiz su tüketiminden kaçınin



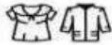
Gereksiz temizlik kimyasal tüketiminden kaçınınız



Gereksiz ışıkları söndürün.



Atıkları geri dönüşüm veya yeniden kullanım için atık kutularına atın.



Çamaşırlarınızı kurutucu kullanmak yerine asarak kurutun.

Her gün daha fazlasını yaparak canlılığı ve doğayı koruyun!

Cami veya mescitte

- Temiz elbise ve düzgün kıyafetle girmeliyiz.
- Kapalı giyinmeye özen göstermeliyiz.
- Ayaklar ve çoraplar kirli olarak camideki halı ve kilimlere basmamalıyız.
- Bağırıp çağırmamalı yüksek sesle konuşmamalıyız.

Kültürel yerlerde

- Yüksek sesle ve argo sözlerle konuşmamalıyız.
- Kültürel alanlardaki arkeolojik ve kültürel eserlere zarar vermemliyiz.
- Başkalarını rahatsız edici davranışlardan sakınmalıyız.

Toplu taşıma araçlarında

- Yaşlı, çocuklu, engelli ve hamilelere her zaman binerken öncelik, seyir halinde oturacak yer ve inerken varsa yüklerine, engelli ise engel durumuna göre yardımcı olmalıyız.
- Her zaman ön kapıdan binip arka kapıdan inmeliyiz.
- Metro otobüs tranvay ve benzeri duraklı araçlarda inilecek duraktan önce hazırlığımızı yapıp zamanında araçtan inmeliyiz.

Doğal alanlarda

- Çevreyi temiz tutmalıyız, çöpleri yere atmamalıyız.
- Ağaç ve bitkilere zarar vermemliyiz.
- Evcil hayvanların peyzaj alanlarına zarar vermemliyiz.
- Çocukları yeşil alanların korunması ile ilgili bilgilendirmeliyiz.

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THINGS TO CONSIDER WHEN VISITING HISTORICAL AND RELIGIOUS SITES

8 RULES

Historical sites are considered part of humanity's common heritage. Almost every tourist includes historical sites in their travel plans, both domestically and internationally.

Historical sites, which sometimes enchant us with their beauty and sometimes help us feel the significance of an event to the core, are strictly protected both by the countries in which they are located and through various international organizations.

However, a large part of the responsibility for preserving historical sites falls on the tourists who visit them.

If we want these cultural heritage sites to be passed on to future generations undamaged, there are certain rules we must follow during our visit.

1. DO NOT TAKE ANY OBJECTS FROM HISTORICAL SITES.

One of the most common problems encountered in historical sites is visitors taking objects from those locations. It's especially common to come across tourists who try to break off even small pieces from works of architectural value.

Many sacred sites are also considered historical sites. Taking stones or soil from historically significant locations, such as cemeteries, is strictly forbidden. While many tourists claim to do this for souvenirs, this well-intentioned approach can cause irreparable damage to historical artifacts.

WHAT YOU SHOULD CONSIDER WHEN VISITING HISTORICAL AND RELIGIOUS PLACES

8 RULES

Historical places are places that are considered the common heritage of humanity.

Historical sites are among the places included in the travel plans of almost every tourist, both domestically and internationally.

Historical places, which sometimes fascinate with their beauty and sometimes help us feel an important event in our bones, are strictly protected both by the countries where they are located and by various international organizations.

However, a large part of the task of preserving historical sites falls on the tourists who visit these spots. If we want these cultural heritages to be passed on to the next generations without any damage, there are certain rules we must follow during our visit.

DO NOT TAKE ANY OBJECTS FROM HISTORICAL PLACES

One of the most common problems in historical places is that visitors take any object from that point. It is possible to come across tourists trying to take even small pieces from works of architectural value.

The majority of sacred places are considered historical places. It is completely forbidden to take stones or soil, especially from places of historical importance, such as cemeteries.

Although many tourists say that they do this to buy souvenirs, this well-intentioned approach can cause irreparable damage to the historical artifact.

DO NOT POLLUTE THE SURROUNDINGS OF HISTORICAL SITES.

One of the most common warnings you'll see on tourist trips is "Do not litter." The problem of littering, especially at historical sites, sometimes reaches uncontrollable levels. Litter thrown on the ground not only pollutes the environment but, especially in hot weather, can ignite (glass or paper), damaging the site and potentially destroying historical artifacts.

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DO NOT POLLUTE THE ENVIRONMENT OF HISTORICAL PLACES

One of the most common warnings you will see during touristic trips is the phrase "do not throw garbage on the ground". The problem of garbage disposal sometimes reaches unbearable proportions, especially in historical places known as ruins

Garbage thrown on the ground not only causes pollution of the environment, but also garbage such as glass or paper can catch fire due to hot weather, causing damage to the ruins and destruction of historical places.

DO NOT LIGHT FIRES IN HISTORICAL SITES.

Lighting fires is generally quite risky. Lighting fires in areas of historical value, in particular, directly jeopardizes the entire site. Therefore, lighting fires is prohibited in almost all historical sites. Consequently, you should not light fires around historical sites, and if you see someone lighting a fire, you should report it to the authorities.

DO NOT LIGHT FIRES IN HISTORICAL PLACES

Lighting a fire is generally quite risky. Lighting a fire, especially in places of historical value, directly puts this entire area at risk.

That's why lighting fires is prohibited under all circumstances in places where almost every historical site is located. Therefore, you should not light fires around a historical area, and when you see someone lighting a fire, you should report the situation to the authorities.

DO NOT CLIMB ON OBJECTS FOUND IN HISTORICAL SITES.

Taking photos is one of the most cherished moments during tourist trips. Countless photos are taken throughout the trip to immortalize the experiences. Thanks to the influence of social media, we share these photos on our social media accounts as soon as they're taken.

One of the most important rules to follow is to avoid climbing on historical artifacts or engaging in actions that could damage these structures in order to take better photos.

DO NOT CLIMB OBJECTS LOCATED IN HISTORICAL PLACES

Photography is one of the most popular moments during touristic trips. Countless photographs are taken throughout the trip to make the trips immortal. We share the photos taken with the influence of social media on our social media accounts as soon as possible.

One of the main rules to be followed is not to climb on historical monuments for the sake of taking better photographs or not to take actions that could damage these structures.

DO NOT TOUCH HISTORICAL ARTIFACTS.

Many museums and archaeological sites containing historical artifacts are located both in Türkiye and in various parts of the world.

They are available in their original locations. Today, in almost all museums, historical artifacts are kept in protected glass cases. However, pieces that cannot be placed in glass cases are displayed openly in the museum. Touching or even handling these pieces can cause deformation of the historical artifact's texture. Therefore, you should visit these museums without touching them.

DO NOT TOUCH HISTORICAL ARTWORKS

There are many museums and ruins containing historical artifacts both in Turkey and in various parts of the world. Today, in almost many museums, historical artifacts are housed in protected glass cases. However, pieces that cannot be placed in glass compartments are exhibited openly in the museum. Handling or even touching these

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Pieces may cause the texture of the historical artifact to deform. That's why you need to visit these works without touching them.

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DO NOT WRITE OR PAINT ON HISTORICAL BUILDINGS AND ARTIFACTS.

DO NOT DRAW

One of the main reasons why many historical artifacts are irreversibly damaged is writing and drawing on the artifacts and buildings.

Although some may violate this rule for religious and cultural reasons, writing and drawing on historical artifacts is strictly forbidden due to the damage it causes. You must also abide by this rule and report anyone you see damaging historical artifacts in this way to the authorities.

DO NOT WRITE OR DRAW PICTURES ON HISTORICAL BUILDINGS AND ARTWORKS

One of the main reasons why many historical artifacts are irreversibly damaged is writing and drawing on artifacts and buildings.

Although some people violate this rule based on religious and cultural reasons, writing and drawing are completely prohibited due to the damage it causes to historical artifacts.

You should also comply with this rule and report the situation to the authorities when you see someone damaging historical monuments in this way.

BE CAREFUL WITH YOUR BAG WHEN VISITING HISTORICAL SITES LOCATED IN A SMALL AREA.

One of the reasons why many historical artifacts in open-air history museums and archaeological sites are damaged is by bags.

Especially when visiting historical sites, make sure your backpack doesn't rub against anything in narrow and crowded areas. While passing through crowded areas, your backpack could cause a historical wall to be scratched from end to end, or it could bump into and damage an object on display.

BE CAREFUL WITH YOUR BAG WHEN VISITING HISTORICAL ARTWORKS LOCATED IN A Narrow Area

One of the situations that causes damage to many historical artifacts in open-air history museums and historical sites is the damage of these artifacts by bags.

Make sure that your backpack does not rub against any point in narrow and crowded areas, especially when visiting historical places. While passing through crowded areas, your bag may scratch the length of a historical wall or hit an object on display, causing damage.

PLEASE CONDUCT YOUR VISIT IN A MANNER THAT RESPECTS RELIGIOUS AND CULTURAL SENSITIVITIES.

Especially when traveling abroad, it is important to observe certain sensitivities when visiting historical sites belonging to a different culture and belief system. You should behave respectfully, particularly when visiting monuments that hold traumatic memories for communities.

On the other hand, when visiting historical sites of religious significance, you need to act respectfully and in accordance with the rules of that faith. For example, when visiting mosques and tombs, you should choose clothing that is appropriate for Islamic dress code.

We have discussed the general rules that both domestic and foreign tourists should follow when visiting historical and touristic sites. You should also take care to adhere to these rules during your tourist trips and avoid damaging historical structures. For these world heritage sites, which are protected and passed down to the present day by various institutions, to be preserved in all their beauty for future generations, every individual must possess the utmost awareness.

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8. VISIT IN A WAY SUITABLE FOR RELIGIOUS AND CULTURAL SENSITIVITIES

It is important to comply with certain sensitivities, especially when you go abroad and visit a historical point belonging to a different culture and belief. You should behave respectfully, especially when visiting monuments that have been traumatized in the memories of societies. On the other hand, when visiting historical sites of religious importance, you need to act both respectfully and in accordance with the rules of that belief. For example, when visiting mosques and tombs, you must choose clothing suitable for hijab.

We talked about the general rules that local and foreign tourists must follow when visiting historical tourist areas. You should also take care not to comply with these rules during your touristic trips and avoid damaging historical structures. It is necessary for each individual to have maximum consciousness in order to pass on these world heritages, which have been preserved as much as possible by institutions and handed down to the present day, in all their beauty to the next generations.

MANDATORY RULES TO BE FOLLOWED IN PROTECTED AREAS

Within protected areas, rare, endemic, endangered, or potentially endangered native plant species cannot be harmed in any way. These species cannot be collected, uprooted, or have parts of them cut off; the eggs of wild animals cannot be collected, and their nests cannot be disturbed.

Regardless of the method, visitors are required to take their litter with them.

No activities that pollute the areas, damage the flora, or disturb the fauna.

No presence allowed. - No fires allowed in the areas.

Wildlife cannot be destroyed.

Any interventions that cause or may cause the loss or alteration of the characteristics of protected areas, as well as any works or activities that cause soil, water, and air pollution and similar environmental problems, are prohibited. Visitors to protected areas may not go outside the designated areas and routes (this is important both for the protection of resource values and for visitor safety).

The conditions and level of use and utilization of the areas are determined by the Administration, and "the carrying capacity cannot be exceeded."

In protected areas, for conservation, management, research, visitor information and guidance.

Services and facilities are planned and implemented in accordance with the plans made for these areas, ensuring minimum negative impact.

MANDATORY RULES TO BE FOLLOWED IN PROTECTED AREAS

Rare, endemic, endangered or endangered natural plant species within protected areas cannot be harmed in any way. These species cannot be collected, disassembled or some of their parts cut off, eggs of wild animals cannot be collected and their nests cannot be disturbed.

Under any circumstances, visitors must take back the garbage they produce.

No activities that pollute the areas, damage the flora or disturb the fauna can be carried out. - Fires cannot be lit in the areas.

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Wildlife cannot be destroyed.

All kinds of interventions that cause or may cause the loss or change of the characteristics of protected areas, as well as any work or operation that will cause soil, water and air pollution and similar environmental problems, cannot be carried out.

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In protected areas, visitors cannot go beyond the designated areas and routes (This is important for both the protection of resource values and visitor safety).

The conditions and level of use and utilization of the areas are determined by the Administration and "carrying capacity cannot be exceeded."

It is envisaged that services and facilities for protection, management, research, visitor information and guidance in protected areas will be provided in a way that will create minimum negative impact in line with the plans made for these areas and are carried out with implementation plans.

No activities that would affect the water regime are permitted in wetlands.

No foreign species may be introduced or released into wetlands, or collected from wetlands, for any purpose whatsoever.

These rules have been prepared in accordance with the General Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks Circular No. 2007/1, and those who act contrary to the provisions of the circular will be subject to the penalties stipulated in the Environmental Law No. 2872. For travel agencies and other legal entities, penalties will be doubled if the acts prohibited by the Forestry Law No. 6831 and the Fisheries Law No. 1330 are committed in areas where the National Parks Law No. 2873 is applied. The complete implementation of the above-mentioned rules is crucial for sustainable hunting and wildlife management, the sustainability of resources in protected areas, effective management, protection, transmission to future generations, visitor safety, monitoring and guidance of visitors to protected areas, and the identification of visitor needs and expectations.

No activities that will affect the water regime in wetlands can be carried out.

Alien species cannot be thrown or released into wetlands for any purpose, and the species cannot be collected from wetlands.

These rules have been prepared in accordance with the Circular 2007/1 of the General Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks, and those who act contrary to the provisions of the circular will be subject to the penalties stipulated in the Environmental Law No. 2872. Regarding travel agencies and other legal entities, it is counted as 1330 with the Forestry Law No. 6831. If the acts prohibited in the Fisheries Law are committed in places where the National Parks Law No. 2873 is applied, the penalties are increased by one fold. It is important to fully implement the above-mentioned rules in terms of sustainable hunting and wildlife management and the sustainability, effective management and protection of the resources of protected areas, their transfer to future generations and visitor safety, as well as monitoring and guiding visitors to protected areas and defining visitor needs and expectations.

A forest fire is the burning of part or all of a forest by fires caused by natural or human factors. Natural causes include lightning strikes, volcanic eruptions, and high temperatures, while human-caused fires include those resulting from cigarettes or agricultural products.

There are fires caused by various sources. Forest fires cause many ecological damages, climate change and drought being among the main consequences.

Measures

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Some of the things we should do to protect forests from fires include: Glass and glass shards should not be thrown into forests. (Glass can focus sunlight.)

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Focused light causes the grass to ignite through ignition, and

Therefore, it can cause a fire.

Barbecue ashes should not be dumped without being extinguished. This is because they can ignite the grass and cause a fire. The public should be educated by officials and environmental organizations, and seminars and conferences should be organized on this subject.

We should not light fires in the forest; if we must, we should light them in a grassless area, surrounding the fire with stones. The causes of forest fires, which result from negligence, carelessness, and natural causes, are listed below.

Lighting a fire in the forest without taking safety precautions.

Leaving a fire burning without extinguishing it, especially a barbecue fire.

3. Throwing unextinguished cigarette butts and matches on the ground.

4. Unwanted weeds or field stubble in or adjacent to forests burn.

5. Walking around in the forest with a fire for nighttime illumination.

Leaving glass and glass shards in the forest can cause sunlight to reflect off the glass and ignite the grass.

Children playing with fire in the forest.

Doing something with a fire in the forest for entertainment or display; lighting a fire.

Planting tall trees like cypress trees in hilly areas can cause the tree to attract lightning, catch fire, and the fire to spread.

It results from projectiles fired into the air. 11. Extreme heat and climate. effects of change

Deliberately started forest fires

1. Fires started to conceal illegal activities carried out in the forest.

2. To drive away wild animals.

Generating income.

Burning down a forest or clearing a forest for the purpose of expanding farmland or creating farmland is prohibited. When you get close, the fire gets out of control.

A forest fire is a fire caused by natural or human causes that partially or completely destroys forests.

burning Fires caused by natural causes such as lightning strikes, volcanic eruptions and high temperatures, and human fires caused by smoking, agricultural products caused by wildfires. Burning forests causes a lot of ecological damage, with climate change and drought being the main consequences.

Precautions

Some of the things we need to do to protect forests against fires;

Glass and glass shards should not be thrown into forests. (Glass can focus sunlight.

The focused light can cause grass to catch fire through ignition and and may therefore cause a fire).

Barbecue ashes should not be poured before extinguishing. Because there is a

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Possibility that the grass may ignite and start a fire.

Public awareness should be raised by officials and environmental organizations, seminars and conferences should be organized on this issue.

We should not light a fire in the forest, and if we have to light a fire, we should do so by placing stones around the fire in an area without grass.

List of causes of forest fires caused by negligence, carelessness and natural causes

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Lighting a fire in the forest without taking safety precautions.
Leaving the fire unextinguished. Especially leaving the fire lit for barbecue unextinguished.

Throwing unextinguished cigarette butts and matches on the ground.
Burning unwanted weeds or stubble in the fields within or adjacent to the forest.
Walking around with fire in the forest for lighting at night.
Leaving glass and broken glass in the forest, sunlight reflecting off the glass and burning the grass.
7.Children playing with fire in the forest.
Doing things with fire in the forest for entertainment or demonstration, lighting fires.

Planting tall trees such as cypresses in hilly areas, as a result of which the tree burns by attracting lightning and the fire spreads.
It is caused by bullets fired into the air. 11.Extreme heat and the effects of climate change Intentional forest fires
Fires set to hide illegal activities in the forest.
To drive away wild animals.
To generate income.
Burning the forest in order to enlarge fields or open fields, or when the forest is burned for this reason and the fire gets out of control.

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Environmental Impacts

What are the side effects of perfumes?

For many people , perfume is a part of their daily beauty routine. However, perfumes can be irritating or even harmful for some people. The harms of perfumes include health problems due to their chemical components and environmental damage.

Many perfumes contain synthetic chemicals, and these chemicals can cause allergic reactions and respiratory problems in some people. Symptoms such as shortness of breath, headaches, nausea, and eye and skin irritation are among the most common harmful effects of inhaling perfume. These are points to consider. For some people, the scent of perfume can trigger sinus problems and even asthma. **According to research, prolonged exposure to strong perfume scents is as harmful as passive smoking.**

Perfumes also have the potential to harm the environment. Chemicals can harm the environment at many stages, from perfume production to waste. Perfumes can also cause air pollution and damage vegetation. Refillable perfumes are an example of such a product.

In summary, it's important to remember that perfume use can cause health problems for some people, harm the environment, and disturb others. It's recommended to use perfume sparingly, especially in enclosed spaces and in the presence of other people.



What are the harms of perfumes?

Perfume is part of the daily care routine for many people. However, perfumes can be irritating and even harmful to some people. Harmful effects of perfumes include factors such as health problems and environmental damage due to their chemical components.

Many perfumes contain synthetic chemicals, and these chemicals can cause allergic reactions and respiratory problems in some people. Symptoms such as breathing difficulties, headache, nausea, eye and skin irritation are the most important points to be considered among the harms of breathing perfume. For some people, the smell of perfume can trigger sinus problems and even asthma. According to research, being exposed to intense perfume smells for a long time is as harmful as passive smoking.

Perfumes also have the potential to harm the environment. Chemicals can harm the environment at many stages, from the production of perfumes to waste. Additionally, perfumes can cause air pollution and damage vegetation. We can also give refill perfume types as examples of these perfumes.

In summary, it should be noted that the use of perfume can cause health problems for some people, damage to the environment and discomfort for other people. It is recommended to use perfume sparingly, especially in closed environments and places where there are other people.



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Why are insect repellents harmful?

The most commonly used chemical in fly and insect repellents is DEET, which stands for N,N-diethyl-meta-toluamide. Developed and patented by the American military in the 1940s, research has shown that this poison affects brain cells. Almost all fly repellent sprays contain DEET as their active ingredient. Numerous scientific publications demonstrate the dangers of this chemical. For example, prolonged exposure to DEET in mice has shown behavioral disorders and death. Therefore, you wouldn't want your child to inhale or have this poison come into contact with their skin.

Insect repellents containing DEET as the active ingredient have been proven to cause allergic reactions and seizures. The risk is even greater, especially in young children. These products are also known to negatively affect concentration, causing memory problems and learning difficulties.



Why are fly repellents harmful?

The most commonly used chemical in fly and insecticides is a chemical called DEET, that is, N,N-diethyl-meta-toluamide. There are studies showing that this poison, developed and patented by the American army in the 1940s, affects brain cells. The active ingredient of almost all fly repellent sprays is DEET. There are many scientific publications showing how dangerous this chemical is. For example, effects such as behavioral disorders and death are observed in mice exposed to DEET for a long time. In other words, you do not want your child to breathe these poisons or touch their skin. It has been proven that fly repellents whose active ingredient is DEET cause allergic reactions and seizures. The risk is even greater, especially in young children. It is also known that these drugs negatively affect concentration and cause memory problems and learning difficulties.



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The Effect of Sunscreen on Seas and Corals

Seas and oceans are the world's biological ecosystem.

These ecosystems are remarkably rich in biodiversity. However, these delicate ecosystems are facing environmental changes caused by human activities. Sunscreen can be one of these effects. Some chemicals in sunscreens are known to have negative effects on marine life and corals.



Harmful Sunscreens

Some sunscreens that are thought to potentially harm marine ecosystems include:

1. Sunscreens Containing Oxybenzone

Oxybenzone is a chemical filter agent commonly used in sunscreens.

However, sunscreens containing oxybenzone should be avoided.

Creams can cause coral to bleach. Therefore, sunscreens containing oxybenzone should be avoided due to their impact on marine ecosystems.

2. Sunscreens Containing Octinoxate

Octinoxate is another chemical that provides effective protection against UV rays and is frequently used in sunscreens. However, it is thought to have negative effects on some marine organisms. Therefore, sunscreens containing octinoxate should be avoided to protect ocean life.

3. Sunscreens Containing Parabens

Parabens are used as preservatives in sunscreens and cosmetic products.

Parabens are commonly used chemicals. However, parabens are not commonly found in marine environments.

It is thought to have the potential to harm ecosystems.

Therefore, by adopting an environmentally friendly approach, sunscreens containing parabens should be avoided.

The Effect of Sunscreen on Seas and Corals Seas and oceans are biological sources on Earth.

They are ecosystemsthat are very rich in diversity.

However,

These fragile ecosystems face environmental changes caused by human activities. Sunscreens may also be one of these effects. It is known that some chemicals in sunscreens cause negative effects on marine life and corals.



Harmful Sunscreens

Some sunscreensthought to harm marine ecosystemsinclude:

Sunscreens Containing Oxybenzone

Oxybenzone is a commonly usedsunscreen.

It is a chemical filter material. However, sunscreens containing oxybenzone may cause coral bleaching. Therefore, sunscreens containing oxybenzone should be avoided due to its impact on marine ecosystems.

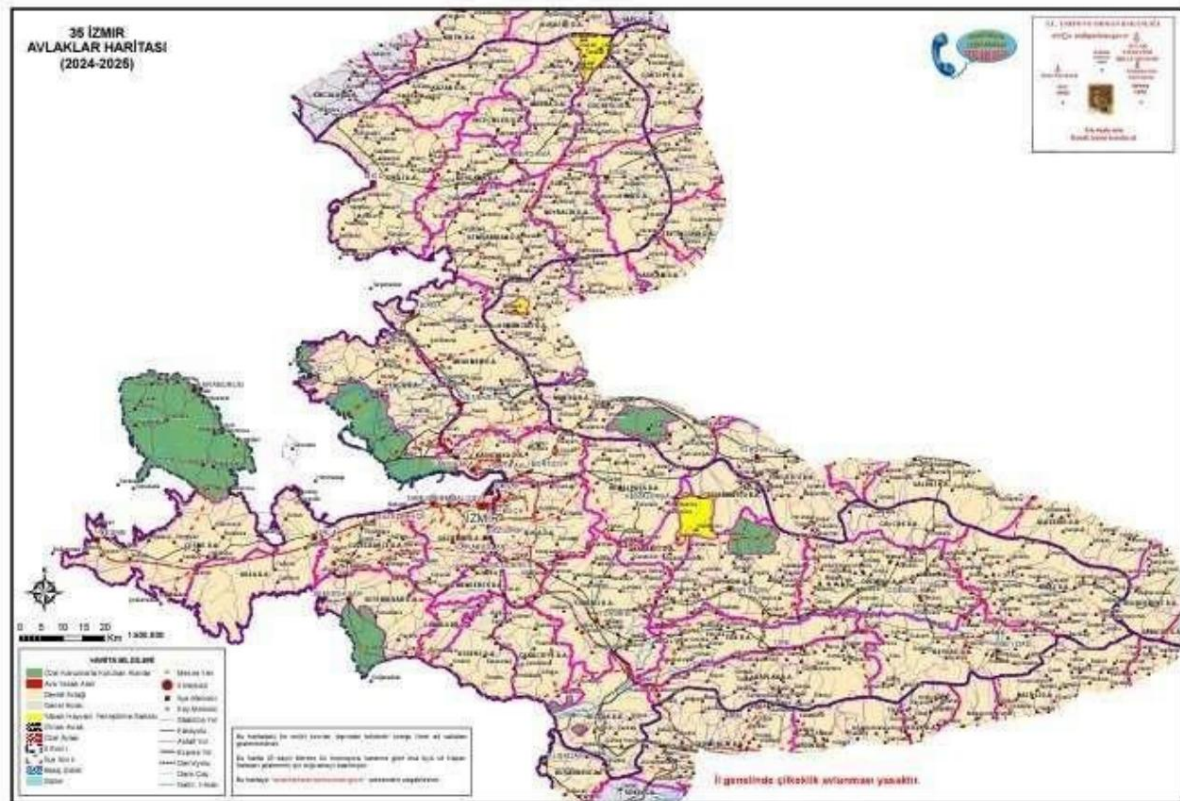
Sunscreens Containing Octinoxate

Octinoxate is another chemical that provides effective protection against UV rays and is frequently used in sunscreens. However, it is thought to have adverse effects on some marine organisms. Therefore, to protect ocean life, sunscreens containing octinoxate should be avoided.

Sunscreens Containing Paraben

Parabens are common chemicals used as preservatives in sunscreens and cosmetic products. However, parabens are thought to have the potential to harm marine ecosystems. Therefore,sunscreens containing paraben should be avoided by adopting an environmentally friendly approach.

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BIODIVERSITY IN IZMİR

A total of 2,188 vascular plant taxa have been identified in the İzmir province, 177 of which have been determined to be endemic. Field studies have identified 1,245 taxa. According to a literature review on mammals, 42 terrestrial mammal species have been found to inhabit the area. Of these 42 species, 29 have been identified; 8 through surveys and 21 through field observations. For birds, literature **reviews** and field studies have identified 277 species from 51 families, 205 of which have been observed in the field.

FLORA OF IZMİR

Lily of the Valley (*Campanula mugeana*)

Campanula mugeana (Lily of the Valley) was first discovered in 2013 on the rocky outcrops below the summit of Mahmut Mountain in Kemalpaşa. The genetic center of the *Campanula* genus is the mountainous areas of the Mediterranean and Caucasus regions. *Campanula* is represented in our country by 131 species and subspecies (including subspecies and varieties), 64 of which are endemic. The endemism rate is...

It is approximately 54.7%. This area is the only known distribution point of *Campanula mugeana* in the world.

Bozdağ Bellflower (*Campanula teucroides*)

Campanula teucroides (Bozdağ bellflower) was first discovered in 1844 on the rocky outcrops of Bozdağ, Ödemiş. The genus *Campanula* L. has approximately 420 species worldwide.

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The genetic center of Campanula is the mountainous areas of the Mediterranean and Caucasus regions. Campanula is represented in our country by 131 species and subspecies (including subspecies and varieties), 64 of which are endemic, with an endemism rate of approximately 54.7%. The only known distribution point of Campanula teucroides in the world is Bozday.

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Oriental Clover (*Cytisus orientalis*)

Cytisus orientalis (Oriental clover) was first discovered in 1812 in the foothills of the Bozdağ Mountains in İzmir, Tire, and Aydıń. It has since been identified in İzmir (Ödemiş/Bozdağ), Kemalpaşa (Mahmut Dağ), and Ula district of Muğla province. There are 19 known species of the *Cytisus* genus in Turkey, 6 of which are endemic. The species has attracted attention due to its showy flowers and large shrub form. The population, particularly in the Tire region, has suffered significant damage due to land clearing for agriculture.

Nife Whistle (*Minuartia nifensis*)

Minuartia nifensis was first described in 1969 from Nif Mountain in Kemalpaşa, İzmir.

The genus *Minuartia* has 39 species in our country. It is a genus with a high rate of endemism. In İzmir province, Kemalpasa district, on the summit of Nif Mountain, a species with 2 meta-populations has an estimated distribution area of 1.2 km² and a population of approximately 3300 individuals.

Efe Fennel (*Peucedanum guvenianum*)

Peucedanum guvenianum (Efe fennel) İzmir province, Menderes-Gümüldür road, Tahtalı Dam.

It was discovered around 2017. *Peucedanum* is a heterogeneous genus represented by approximately 100-120 species, distributed mainly in Eurasia and Africa. In Türkiye, there are 17 species and 18 taxa belonging to the genus *Peucedanum*, 7 of which are endemic. It was emphasized that it was represented by approximately 500 individuals when it was first discovered.

Bozdağ Hyacinth (*Chionodoxa luciliae* Scilla luciliae)

Scilla luciliae (Bozdağ hyacinth) was first discovered in 1844 on slushy soil in Bozdağ, Ödemiş. The genus *Chionodoxa* has a total of 8 species worldwide. Of these...

Five of them are found in our country, and all are endemic. The endemism rate of the genus throughout Türkiye is...

It is 100% certain. While the distribution of the species *Chionodoxa luciliae* was previously known only in Bozdağ, it was also detected in the mountainous area around Ovacık neighborhood of Ödemiş, İzmir, located in the Aydıń Mountains, during a biodiversity study. Its only known distribution point in the world is Bozdağ and the Ödemiş district, which includes Ovacık.

Prostrate Belumotu (*Asperula daphneola*)

Asperula daphneola was discovered and introduced to the scientific world by O. Schwarz in 1934 on Mount Nif in Kemalpaşa, İzmir province. Until now, *A. daphneola*, a locally endemic species known only from Mount Nif within the borders of İzmir province, has a second locality on Mount Mahmut, a very close neighboring mountain.

Izmir sage (*Salvia smyrnaea*)

Its distribution area has narrowed considerably, and in Türkiye, there are only two populations: one on Gümüş Mountain in Aydıń and the other on Nif Mountain in Kemalpaşa, İzmir. The survival of these populations is severely threatened by human activities, erosion, and grazing. Recent findings indicate that the population on Gümüş Mountain has disappeared. Some interesting morphological variations have been observed among the Nif populations of *Salvia smyrnaea*.

Izmir Onion (*Allium pictistamineum*)

In 2015, as part of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry's Project for Determining Terrestrial Biological Diversity in İzmir Province, a field study conducted at the westernmost tip of the Aydıń Mountains, within the borders of Tire district, identified a plant species that stood out for its distinctiveness.

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Bozdağ Gökçeni (*Jasione supina* subsp. *Tmolea*)

It is a locally endemic species unique to Bozdağ. In Bozdağ, it is suffering from very serious habitat destruction due to overgrazing, improper afforestation, tourism activities, and road construction works.

In his master's thesis, Eroğlu (2011) determined the number of individuals of the species to be 4296.

Bitter Buckthorn (*Hieracium tmoleum*) - Blue Flax (*Linum tmoleum*) - Bozdağ Sivriçay (*Sideritis tmolea*)

They take their name from Tmolos, the mythological name of Bozdağ. They are few in number and distributed over a very small area. They have suffered significant habitat loss due to reforestation efforts in Bozdağ. Furthermore, they have experienced extensive habitat loss due to the ski resort built in Bozdağ. Their habitat area has been greatly reduced. *Sideritis tmolea* is generally collected by the local people for use as herbal tea. While some of the collected plants are used for their own needs, some are sold for economic reasons.

Urla Mastic Artichoke (*C. Scolymus* L. cv. *Sakız*)

It is a very early variety that is widely grown in the Urla Peninsula of Izmir province in the Aegean region. It forms a medium-sized, firm, and slightly elongated head and is suitable for fresh consumption. A typical characteristic of this variety is that its leaves are not segmented and have smooth edges. It was registered as a Geographical Product on November 24, 2027, as Urla Sakız Artichoke. Its geographical boundaries include the districts of Urla, Çeşme, Karaburun, Balçova, and the Mordoğan region.

Urla Kynalı Okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus*)

Urla Kynalı Okra, grown in the Aegean region, is a variety suitable for both fresh consumption and canning. Its lack of a slimy texture makes it ideal for canning. The fruit is not as long as Sultani okra.

It has a slightly rounded tip and a thin neck section. Its most distinctive feature is the purple color of the neck section.

It is characterized by its vibrant color. The five-pointed fruit is fleshy and very delicious. Bornova Kynalı Okra was registered as a Geographical Product on October 27, 2020. Its geographical boundaries are the districts of Bornova, Urla, Çeşme, Karaburun, Balçova, Narlıdere, Güzelbahçe, Torbalı, Menderes, and Seferihisar in İzmir province.

İZMİR FAUNA

Wolf (Canis lupus)

Their populations in Western Anatolia are weak. They are particularly endangered due to wolf-human conflict. It is below.

Roe deer (Capreolus capreolus)

They prefer areas where agricultural lands are intertwined with forests, deciduous woodlands and coppice forests with abundant meadows and open spaces.

Shearwater Bird (Puffinus yelkouan)

It is endangered.

Gray Shearwater (Calonectris diomedea)

It is in the group of least concern.

Crested Cormorant (Phalacrocorax aristotelis)

It is in the group of least concern.

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Silver Gull (Larus cachinnans)

It is in the group of least concern.

Crested Pelican (Pelecanus crispus)

Fishing boats in the Gulf or in the Bostanlı and Mavişehir fishing harbors

It can be seen among them. It is in the group of least concern.

Flamingo (Phoenicopterus roeus)

Because the Gediz Delta is an important breeding and wintering area for flamingos, it is possible to see flocks of flamingos flying anywhere along the İzmir coast. During the winter, species such as coots, black-headed gulls, flamingos, and grebes are common at the mouths of the streams flowing into the sea from the Bayraklı coast and further into the Meles Delta.

Monk Seal (Monachus monachus)

The Foça coastline and its islands, the Karaburun Peninsula, and the areas between Alaçatı and Sığircık, all with their pristine and particularly rocky shores along the İzmir coastline, are important refuges for the Mediterranean monk seal. It is classified as critically endangered.

Bergamae (Capoeta bergamae)

It is a species of freshwater carp endemic to Türkiye. The species is also known as the Aegean scraper. It is commonly found in Western Anatolia and lives in rivers stretching from the Bakacak River south of the Biga Peninsula to the Dalaman River. It is threatened by habitat loss due to significant pollution and water extraction from rivers and streams.

Freshwater Mullet (Squalius kosswigi)

It is a species with a very narrow distribution, found only within the Küçük Menderes and Tahtalı Basins in the İzmir region. It is endangered.

Aegean Scavenger Fish (Chondrostoma holmwoodii)

It is a narrowly distributed freshwater fish species endemic only to the Gediz, Bakırçay, and Küçük Menderes Basins. It is classified as vulnerable.

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TRANSPORT

Where is Izmir and how to get there?

Izmir, Türkiye's third largest city, boasts a rich transportation network. Upon arriving in Izmir, you can rent a car, use tour buses, or utilize public transportation such as rail systems, ferries, or the metro. Alternatively, you can rent a bicycle and explore Izmir's coastline.

Historically famous for its figs, Izmir is now one of Türkiye's most modern cities. It is considered the capital of the Aegean Region. Built around a large bay and supported by mountains to the south, it is an important port and trade center.

Today, Izmir is a very crowded city with a large population and a large number of domestic and foreign tourists. However, thanks to its various transportation options within and between cities, it is possible to travel to and from Izmir by road, rail, air, and sea.

How to get to Izmir?

Izmir is one of the most advantageous cities in the country, thanks to its extensive transportation network including air, land, sea, and rail. The Blue Train, ADB Airport, and road networks connecting to all surrounding provinces can assist you with transportation.

Visitors wishing to travel to Izmir can use these different transportation options.

Getting to Izmir by Air

To travel to Izmir by plane, the airport to use is Adnan Menderes Airport. Located in the Gaziemir district of Izmir, the airport offers several transportation options to different parts of the city, including the İzmir rail system and Havaİ bus services.

Havaİ shuttle services offer transportation options to various districts of the city within an average of 45-60 minutes. As a public transport option, the İzmir line, located at the airport exit, can be used. This line, serving Aliaİa, İiİli, Menemen, Halkapİnar, Karİİyİaka, İirinyer, and Tepekİy, provides easy access to the city center.

Havaİ services provide transportation to areas such as Urla, İeyİme, Alaİatİ, Alsancak, Karİİyİaka, Maviİehir, Bostanİİ, Gaziemir, Bayrakİİ, and Basmane.

Getting to Izmir by Bus

Izmir, a central city in the Aegean Region and Türkiye in general, can be reached by bus from almost every city in the country. Passengers wishing to travel to Izmir by bus can use the Intercity Bus Terminal in Bornova and other bus terminals located in various other cities.

After disembarking at the Izmir Intercity Bus Terminal in Bornova, you can reach the Karİİyİaka and Maviİehir areas using Havaİ shuttle buses or bus lines 202 and 204. Alternatively, you can reach the Bornova metro station and use the Izmir Metro.

Getting to Izmir by Private Vehicle

There are four main highways that provide access to Izmir by private car. Visitors wishing to travel to Izmir by private vehicle can use the Istanbul-Izmir Highway, the Izmir-Aydİn-Denizli-Burdur Highway, the Northern Aegean Highway, or the Ankara-Izmir Highway, depending on their starting city.

Visitors from cities such as Istanbul, Tekirdaİ, Yalova, Bursa, Balİkesir and Manisa

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They can use the Istanbul-Izmir Highway. The average travel time between Istanbul and Izmir via this route is [length not specified]. It takes 4.5 hours.

Visitors coming from Aydın, Denizli, Burdur and surrounding cities should use the İzmir-Aydın Highway. This route takes approximately 1 hour and 15 minutes to travel between İzmir and Aydın.

Visitors coming from Ankara, Yozgat, Afyonkarahisar, and surrounding cities should use the Izmir-Ankara Highway. The journey between Ankara and Izmir via this highway takes approximately 7 hours.

Finally, visitors coming from areas in the northern parts of İzmir, such as Foça, Aliağa, and Çandarlı, will only need to follow the Northern Aegean Highway.

Getting to Izmir by Train

Izmir has a railway network, offering train access from several cities. The Izmir Blue Train line, named after the city, provides train travel from Ankara, Kütahya, Eskişehir, Balıkesir, and Manisa to Izmir.

With this route, the journey time is 14 hours between Ankara and İzmir, 11 hours between Eskişehir and İzmir, 9 hours between Kütahya and İzmir, 4 hours between Balıkesir and İzmir, and 1.5 hours between Manisa and İzmir.

Transportation from Istanbul to Izmir

To travel from Istanbul to Izmir by air, you need to use Adnan Menderes Airport. The flight takes approximately 45-50 minutes. Airfare prices range from approximately 100-200 TL.

Buses traveling from Istanbul to Izmir provide passengers with access to the Intercity Bus Terminal in Bornova. From there, transfers can be made to Bornova buses and the Izmir Metro to reach different parts of the city.

There is no rail transportation option from Istanbul to Izmir.

Visitors wishing to reach Izmir by private vehicle must use the Istanbul-Izmir Highway and the D300-E96 highways. The Istanbul-Izmir Highway is a good option for faster travel between the two locations. The journey takes approximately 4-4.5 hours via this route. There are toll roads along this route.

Transportation from Ankara to Izmir

A flight from Ankara to Izmir takes approximately 1 hour and 15 minutes. A bus trip from Ankara to Izmir takes approximately 8 hours.

Visitors wishing to travel to Izmir by train can use the Izmir Blue Train. This line departs from Ankara and passes through Kütahya, Eskişehir, Balıkesir, and Manisa before reaching Izmir.

Visitors traveling by private car should use the Ankara-Izmir Highway. Travel time via this highway, which has toll roads, is approximately 7 hours.

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Bicycle Tour Routes

1. Kordonboyu Bicycle Path

Distance: 7 km (One way)

Difficulty Level: Easy

Description: Kordonboyu is one of İzmir's best-known and most beloved coastal promenades. Located along the coast of the Gulf of İzmir, this promenade is very popular for both walking and cycling. You can start from Kordon and follow the coastal road from Konak Square to Alsancak. The wide walking and cycling path allows for a pleasant bike ride with sea views.

Transportation: Easily accessible from central locations such as Konak, Alsancak, and Karşıyaka.

2. Alsancak – Karşıyaka Bicycle Path

Distance: 6 km (One way)

Difficulty Level: Easy

Description: This road stretches along the Gulf of İzmir, starting from Alsancak and ending at Karşıyaka. It continues on. It offers both a peaceful route and wonderful views. You can feel the wind in the bay and enjoy a relaxing ride with the sound of the sea. Alternatively, you can also use sea transportation from Alsancak to Karşıyaka, and completing this route by bicycle offers a very pleasant experience.

Transportation: Accessible from Alsancak and Karşıyaka city centers.

3. Foça Bicycle Route

Distance: 30-40 km (Round trip)

Difficulty Level: Medium

Description: Cycling from İzmir city center to Foça offers one of the most immersive nature-filled journeys of the Aegean. This route provides a ride amidst sea views and lush greenery. Foça is also a popular tourist destination thanks to its historical charm and beautiful beaches. After arriving in Foça, you can stroll along the coast and explore the natural beauty of the surrounding area.

Transportation: You can reach Foça from İzmir city center by private vehicle or public transport. While reaching Foça by bicycle is a bit more challenging, it's a fantastic experience for nature lovers.

4. Cycling Routes in Çeşme and Alaçatı

Distance: 20-40 km (Different routes)

Difficulty Level: Medium – Hard

Description: Çeşme and Alaçatı, two of İzmir's most popular holiday resorts, offer fantastic routes for cyclists. The village roads of Çeşme and the narrow streets of Alaçatı, with their historic stone houses, are a great option. It is surrounded by mountains. To reach Alaçatı, you can start from Çeşme, cycle around this region famous for windsurfing, and enjoy the magnificent Aegean views.

Transportation: You can reach Alaçatı from İzmir city center by bus or private car. Cycling within Alaçatı is a very enjoyable experience.

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5. Karaburun Peninsula

Distance: 60-80 km (Round trip)

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Description: Karaburun is one of the most tranquil and naturally beautiful regions of İzmir. This route takes you towards the Karaburun Peninsula. Enjoy cycling while exploring coastal towns, forested areas, and views of the clear sea along the way. This route is suitable for cyclists who want a long ride surrounded by nature.

Transportation: Accessible by private vehicle from İzmir city center.

6. Pergamon Cycling Routes

Distance: 50-70 km (Round trip)

Difficulty Level: Medium – Hard

Description: Bergama is a district famous for its historical ruins and ancient structures. Cycling from İzmir city center to Bergama can be a historical journey. This route allows you to visit ancient Pergamon and the Askleion. Additionally, cycling along the village roads surrounding Bergama offers a challenging yet enjoyable experience.

Transportation: Bergama can be reached from İzmir city center by private vehicle. There are suitable cycling routes in Bergama.

7. Balçova – Cable Car Route

Distance: 10-15 km (Round trip)

Difficulty Level: Easy – Medium

Description: The Balçova region boasts a cycling route surrounded by nature. Cycling from Balçova to the cable car station allows you to enjoy views of İzmir while also providing a delightful experience of cycling through the forest. The cable car offers a panoramic view of İzmir.

You can admire the city from the high vantage point, and then begin your journey back.

Transportation: Balçova can be reached by public transport or private vehicle.

8. Gödence Village and Seferihisar

Distance: 25-35 km (Round trip)

Difficulty Level: Medium

Description: You can enjoy a pleasant bike tour amidst the natural beauty of the Aegean, visiting villages such as Seferihisar, Söğütçü, and Gödence. This route is surrounded by olive groves and beautiful village landscapes. Furthermore, this region is one of the most tranquil and nature-filled areas of İzmir. Seferihisar is also the first district in Türkiye to be awarded the Cittaslow (slow city) title.

Transportation: Seferihisar can be reached from İzmir city center by private vehicle.

9. Narlıdere Bicycle Path

Distance: 10-15 km (One way)

Difficulty Level: Easy

Description: Narlıdere is located close to the city center of İzmir, and its cycling routes offer a peaceful and nature-filled ride. Narlıdere's green spaces and coastal road are ideal for cyclists seeking a short but enjoyable ride.

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ÿ OUR GOALS REGARDING SUSTAINABILITY
WE THANK ALL OF OUR EMPLOYEES AND STAKEHOLDERS
WHO PROVIDED SUPPORT IN ACHIEVING THIS.